SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2830.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1784.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, just imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most reasonable TERMS, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-street*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on English and French Ladies,
Bartlet's Farriery, Bell's Surgery, Blackstone's Commentaries,
Blair's Sermons,
Cheselden's Anatomy, Cecilia,
Complete Housewife and Confectioner, Complete English Cook,
Complete Horse Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æsop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglass on the Muscles, Dilworth's Assistant and Book-keeping,
Edinburgh Medical Essays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exercises,
Elliot's Philosophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Physician,
Fisher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Hawney's Measurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Essays, Leyburn's Guide,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philosophy,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philosophy,
New Dispensatory,
New Annual Register for 1780, 1781 and 1782,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exercises, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
----Count Moraux M. le Sage, Ditto de Shakespeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Discourses,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Dispensatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's Indies,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertson's History of America,
Rowning's Philosophy,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpson's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Tissot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Wilson on Climates,
Vyse's Tutor's Guide,
Wise's Young Man's Companion,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Fenning's, Johnson's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries-----Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæsar, Cicero, Justin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Cordery, Erasmus, Æsop, Ovid, Sallust and Cornelius Nepos---Kent's Lucian, Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament, Schrivelius's Lexicon----Beza's Latin Testament, London Vocabulary, Whittenhall's Greek Grammar, and Ruddiman's Rudiments.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers and Psalms; Octavo Bibles, with and without Psalms; and School Bibles, Testaments and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manson's and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, small and large Message Cards, Visiting Ditto, History of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips assorted, large and small Pewter Inkstands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Penknives, Money Scales and Weights, large and small Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Fool's Cap, Pott and small Post Writing Paper, Parchment, Pasteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be SOLD by

DONNALDSON & COXE,

At their STORE, in Walnut, a few doors above Front-street,

A general Assortment of Dry Goods,

Amongst which are-----

PRINTED calicoes and linens, furniture ditto, chintzes, cambricks, lawns, long and pistol lawns, muslins, ginghams, brown hollands, pomerania, diaper, brilliants, bindings, garterings, ferrets, tapes, bobbins, duroys, corduroys, velverets, jeans, jeanets, fustians, dimity and Dutch cord, superfine, middling and low priced broad cloths, calimancoes, durants, tammies, shalloons, moreens, Joan's spinning, camblettees, russel, saggathies, worsted, cotton and thread hose, flannels, bed bunts, Hærlem and German checks and stripes, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3-8ths checks, Irish and britannia linens, cotton and silk romall handkerchiefs, pastework ditto, bandanoe, pulicat and black silk ditto, persians, taffaties, ribbands, Italian crape, gauzes, kentings, Scotch white and coloured threads, Leghorn hats, writing paper, hatters trimmings, British canvas, great bear Russia sheeting, ravens and holland duck, garlix, match coats, half thicks.

Shoe, knee and stock buckles, sleeve and coat buttons, penknives, table knives and forks, scissars, razors, cutteaus, scythes, wool cards, nails, buck shot, brass wire, locks, bolts, rasps, files, Crowley steel, gimblets, sheers, steelyards, sadlery.

Best Irish Claret, in cases; Hyson and Swedish Bohea Teas, in chests and quarter chests.

WAS found, the 17th of this instant, in Market-street, a bundle of LEATHER, containing one side of soal, and one side of upper, with one calf-skin. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Fourth-street, opposite the Indian Queen, with paying reasonable charges.

August 28, 1784. ¶ HENRY BAILEY.

Reading, August 20, 1784.

DELIVERED into custody the 23d day of June last, a Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN BELL, says he is a free man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet and an half high, and has a large scar in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away on or before the tenth day of September next, otherwise he will be discharged, by paying his fees according to law.

¶ WILLIAM WITMAN, Goaler.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

WARDENS OFFICE, AUGUST 30, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That five ANCHORS have been taken up in the river Delaware, near the Chevaux-de-Frize, and delivered by Messrs. Levi Hollingsworth and A. Donaldson, viz.

	One weighing about	1100 weight.
One	-	1000
One	-	800
One	-	500
One	-	300

NOTICE is hereby given,

That there will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Westmoreland, the 12th day of October next,

The following Tracts of LAND, *viz.*

THREE hundred acres at Braddock's upper crossings, on the west side of the Monongahela, about 14 miles from Fort-Pitt.

Three hundred acres, at a place commonly called the Bullock Penns, at the Nine Mile Run, on General Braddock's road, adjoining lands claimed by John Frazer, Peter Nolletter, Conrad Winemiller and William Elliott.

A tract of land, containing 3229 acres, situate on both sides of Braddock's road, on the waters of Seweehly, and adjoining M'Dowell's improvement, Houston, Grimes and others.----The above lands are confiscated as the property of Alexander Ross.

Three hundred acres of land, upon the south side of the Ohio, located by Alexander M'Kee, including his house of improvement opposite to Logs Town; and confiscated as the property of the said Alexander M'Kee.

One hundred and fifty acres, situate on the Loyalhanning; and confiscated as the property of William Courtney.

Also 318 acres, situate now in Fayette county, and about six miles east of Red-Stone Old Fort; which said tract was formerly purchased from Hugh Gillmore; confiscated as the property of Alexander Smith.

The above lands will be sold by the Agents on the day aforesaid, clear of all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the above attainted persons, are requested to file their claims in the Supreme Court, agreeable to act of Assembly.

The Agents also request, that if any person or persons have any claim or claims to the above mentioned lands, or to any part thereof, that they will make them known to them before the day of sale, to prevent disputes and trouble.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,
ROBERT GALBREATH,
JOHN PROCTOR,
THOMAS GALBREATH, } Agents.

August 18, 1784.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at the sign of General Paoli on Lancaster road, on the night of the 13th instant, a light brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 15 hands high, trots rough and canters long, high spirited, galled with the collar on the upper side of his neck, the hoofs of his fore feet are full of holes; the thief that stole him is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, betwixt 20 and 30 years of age, has dark brown hair, sandy beard, light blue eyes, and much pitted with the small-pox; had on when he went off a large castor hat bound round with black velvet, a corduroy waistcoat, the hind skirts torn off, a Sailor's jacket, white shirt and trowsers, at the same time stole a saddle half worn, with a cloth coloured sweat cloth and a curb bridle.

Whoever secures said horse shall have FOUR DOLLARS, or the above reward for horse and theif, if the thief is convicted, by † RICHARD ROBINSON.

August 23, 1784.

Philadelphia, August 23 1784.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

A BRIGHT bay light bodied HORSE was hired last Friday morning by the day; he is 14 hands high, branded S. W. on his near hip, cuts before, has the hair rubbed off his withers, long switch tail, and several saddle marks. The horse had on him a large dragoon saddle, with two rings, a green saddle cloth, bound round with white, and a plated curb bridle, with one bit and two reins, and a red and white front. Whoever secures the horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and Three Pounds for the man, who appeared to be 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. RICHARD ISSAC, at the White-horse

† and Fountain Inn, Chestnut-street.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Hunter's pasture, about a mile below this city, on Monday, the 16th instant, a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, has a small star in his forehead, and a yellowish spot on the out side of his fore leg about the size of a quarter of a dollar, is a natural trotter, lengthy bodied and round made, shod all round, has no brand nor other marks that can be recollected. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, if stolen, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in East Nantmill township, Chester county, near Warwick furnace.

† JOHN IRONSON.

TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of landed property in the county of Bedford, who are in arrears for TAXES, that they forthwith pay unto BERNARD DOUGHERTY, Esq; Treasurer of the said county, who will be soon in the city of Philadelphia, the respective sums due from them, otherwise such LANDS or a proportional part thereof, equivalent to the sums so due, will be exposed to SALE, in three months after the date hereof. Given under our hands at Bedford, *July* 16, 1784.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,
BENJAMIN ELLIOT,
WILLIAM PROCTOR. } Commissioners.

The subscriber will attend at Mrs. CLINTON's, the south east corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, in the morning, until ten o'clock, and in the evening, until six, he requests that none may apply without they mean to pay their TAXES, as he is often troubled to search for those who never intend paying.

† BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the London Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 8th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Messuages, Lands and Tenements.

No. 1. A GENTEEL Messuage and Seat, containing about ten acres of land, highly cultivated and improved, situate on the Second-street road, in the district of Southwark, about one mile south from the city. Every improvement and convenience fitting a gentleman's family, with proper accommodations for a tenant or overseer, will be found on this place; and the ground is admirably calculated for raising fruit and vegetables for the market of Philadelphia.

No. 2. An excellent piece of meadow ground, on Greenwich Island, near the Point-House, in the township of Moyamensing, containing upwards of five acres.

No. 3. A piece of ground, situate in the township of Passyunk, near the country seat of the late Samuel Rhoads, Esq. containing near eight acres.

No. 4. A lot of ground, containing 18 feet front on the north side of Lombard-street, and 50 in depth, on which stands an old stable, which rents for 20 pounds per annum.

No. 5 Another lot adjoining the west line of the last mentioned lot, and of the same dimensions in front and depth. These lots begin at the distance of about 120 feet from the west side of Front-street.

No. 6. Another lot, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, opposite the last mentioned lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet.

No. 7. Another lot, situate on the east side of Second-street, opposite the south shambles of the New-market, and nearly adjoining the tavern, called the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet to an alley leading into Lombard-street, with the use and privilege of the said alley.

No. 8. A very valuable and improving lot, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Ninth and Tenth-streets, adjoining Mrs. Masters's red house, and directly opposite the elegant buildings of Mr. Markoe, containing in front 132 feet, and in depth to a new street, called Filbert-street, 306 feet. This lot may be divided so as to accommodate a number of improvers with good situations for building valuable houses.

Purchasers, on paying one third down, may have six months to pay another third, and twelve months to pay the remainder in, on interest, giving security if required.

Persons inclining to purchase at private sale, may apply to Philad. August 20, 1784. JOSEPH WHARTON.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing in front on Fetter-lane, nearly opposite to Cherry-alley, 18 feet, and in depth 60 feet, with a two story frame messuage thereon erected, 32 feet deep and 17 feet 7 inches front, having 2 rooms on the first, and 2 rooms on the second story, and three rooms in the garret; the house is brickpained in the best manner, lathed and plaistered on the brickpaining: the timber of the frame is large and well put together; a cellar under the whole house with a kitchen in the front. Now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin. On the back end of the lot is erected a stable, 9 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 7 inches; and between the house and stable is another building, 18 feet 10 inches in length, and 13 feet 5 inches in width below, and 17 feet 7 inches in width above, one story and an half high. The stable with the loft over the middle building will accommodate 4 horses and 6 tons of hay. The aforesaid premises is clear of all incumbrances, and has the privilege of an alley about 5 feet wide on the west, which runs within 17 feet of the back end of the lot. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in 6 months from the time of sale.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

August 28, 1784.

RUN from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a Negroe man, JACK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well proportioned, sprightly and active, has a very black skin, short face, but not round, his chin being small and sharp, has short teeth before, and those above have brown specks in front, has a large dimple in one cheek, a hoarse voice, talks quick, generally smiles when he speaks, and is apt to be impertinent; he has wrought some time at the blacksmith's trade, and will probably endeavour to get employment in that business; had on and took with him a tow linen shirt and trowsers, an under jacket of white twilled country made cloth, unmilled, a pair old dark brown corded breeches, a pair old shoes with odd buckles, and a felt hat with blue lining; he had on when he went off an iron collar, but probably got it off soon after. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that his master may have him again, shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, if taken up out of the State, and SIX DOLLARS if within the State, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 23, 1784. ‡ W. BRUFF.

GEORGE HUNTER, Druggist,

On the north side of Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia,

SELLS wholesale or retail a general assortment of medicines, paints, brushes, dye stuffs, &c. for cash, Morris's notes, Pennsylvania or Jersey state money, and all the different kinds of public securities, linseed oil, bees wax, snake root, ginseng, bar iron, flour, or any other merchantable produce.

Orders accompanied with any of the above articles, shall be complied with in the most expeditious and punctual manner. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Castle county, on the night of the 10th of this instant August, a NEGROE WOMAN, named SUE, about 40 years of age, stout and well built, squints very much with one eye; her apparel very uncertain, as she took with her a large bundle of clothes, consisting chiefly of women's apparel; took with her also a female Mulattoe CHILD, 3 years old, which had her hair cut short all over the crown of her head. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroe woman and Mulattoe child, so that I may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 16, 1784. § JOHN JAMES.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

"The Judges of the Supreme Court shall not be allowed to sit as members of the Continental Congress, Executive Council or General Assembly, nor hold any *other* office, civil or military." *Constitution of Pennsylvania, section 23d.*

To GEORGE BRYAN, *Esq; one of the* JUDGES *of the Supreme Court, and* MEMBER *of the Council of Censors of the state of Pennsylvania.*

THE motto prefixed to this address, and your titles which follow it, will naturally prepare the reader for a train of contradictions in your conduct and character.

The report of the committee of the Council of Censors, appointed to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate, to which you have subscribed your name, it is generally said was drawn up by your hand. Strange, that a man should consent to sit in judgment upon himself! That you, who held the executive power of the state for three years, should be appointed to enquire wherein the constitution was violated by the Executive Council! Where was shame? where was common decency, when you took your seat in the above committee? If the constitution had no other defect than to permit so gross a folly, it would be sufficient to render a convention necessary, to alter it.

In the preamble to your report, you have given us a laboured eulogium upon the constitution. Here, Sir, you have contradicted not only your *knowledge*, but your *declarations* upon former occasions. When the constitution was framing, you were then, I am told, vociferous in declaiming against it. You pointed out its defects, I have repeatedly heard, in all companies. You stopped your friends in the streets, and strove, by quotations from history, to excite in them a dislike of the proposed constitution. These, Sir, are facts. If you dare to deny them, I shall produce testimony that will establish them beyond the possibility of contradiction. Now, Sir, how can you reconcile this shameful prostitution of your conscience to your ideas of right or wrong? Do you suppose that the Supreme Being is an indifferent spectator of political good and evil? Did not your hand tremble when you composed those words, that "the frame of government established by the Convention was clear in its principles, "accurate in its form, and consistent in its several parts?" If this is the case, why has it been so often violated? Have the several Legislatures had an interest in making so many breaches in it? No, Sir, it is because it is not clear, accurate or consistent, that it is an impracticable system of government. It is full of contradictions and obscurities. It is deficient in accuracy, and wants even grammatical precision. Its very form is defective. Scarcely two sections that follow each other are related. All this you know full well. You have acknowledged it over and over. Nay—you know more—you know that there is not a defect in any system of government that ever existed in the world, but what is to be found in the constitution of Pennsylvania.

There is a general disposition in illiterate men to give up their judgments to men of education. Your rank too as a Judge has helped to impose your opinions upon the state. While we absolve your followers in the Committee for joining you in the report, we consider you as criminal in a high degree for deceiving and seducing them. Those Gentlemen, I dare say, understand the principles of liberty perfectly, for they are matters of feeling only; but it can be no reflection upon them to say, that they are unacquainted with the *forms* of Government. These are to be known only from books. You, Sir, have a knowledge equal to most men, of every form of Government. You know that the form of the constitution of Pennsylvania is the worst in the world. You know that it contains in it slavery and misery. Do not recoil at those words. They were your *own*, I have been credibly informed, in the year 1776.

If those testimonies of your former abhorrence of the constitution were not at hand, I would ask you—is it probable that a body of men assembled in a hurry, sitting amidst the distraction of war, just emerging from British habits, and as yet infants in the new science of Government, could have hit off a constitution in three or four weeks, so *clear*, so *accurate*, and so *consistent*, as that it could not be mended?—Does any thing human carry with it such marks of perfection? Is there a single law passed since the revolution, with all the advantages of long deliberation, that has not required, or that does not require amendments? Our constitution is an experiment in Government. Now, Sir, did you ever hear of a discovery that was complete at its birth? Recollect the progress of all our arts. Which of them came forth perfect from the hands of its inventors? These things are notorious to common sense, and the sensible part of the state believe no more in your panegyric upon the constitution, than you believe in it yourself.

Hear the truth. Your triumphs, Sir, will be momentary. The people of Pennsylvania have as much good sense as their neighbours. Time and experience will soon open their eyes to see the defects of their Government. Hundreds and Thousands, who once admired the constitution, now wish to see it amended. It has made no one convert but your *self*, in seven years. This fact is so singular, that nobody believes you sincere in your professions of attachment to it. I should as soon believe that you had adopted all the errors of the Mahometan religion, as the absurdities of our constitution. However much you may prostitute your *conscience*, I mantain that you cannot prostitute your understanding.

You say the "Constitution is worthy of the veneration of the good people of Pennsylvania, and of all the attachment they have formerly, and during this session of the Council of Censors, shewn to it." In what manner has this veneration and attachment been expressed? You know, Sir, the manner in which subscriptions against a Convention have been obtained.—It was not by holding up to the state the perfections of our constitution, but the evils of a *worse* one. The people were in some instances first inflamed and deceived, and then led on to sign any thing. Many hundreds signed, under the actual command of their militia officers. Many of your remonstrances have been signed by minors, servants, and even school-boys. Can remonstrances obtained in this way be a fair proof of the sense of the state? Would you trust the great question of a Convention to be decided by a vote of the state, after all your success in collecting subscriptions? No, you would not.—Why then do you boast of the veneration and attachment of the people to the constitution? But further—Who are these people? Are they the most enlightened part of the state? Do they live in parts open to information on the subject of Government? However just their feelings may be to the principles of liberty held out in the constitution, do you suppose them to be qualified to judge of *forms* of Government? Do you suppose there is a single man in Drumore township, or any other township that has protested against the new plan of Government, that has ever read Montesquieu, De Lolme, Locke, Adams, or any of the celebrated writers upon Government? No, Sir, they are as unfit to judge of forms of Government, as you are to judge of the mechanism of a watch. But, Sir, beware how you lean upon your remonstrances, as the sense of the state. Even the people whom you have deceived are beginning to see their error. Hundreds of them have called for counter-petitions, to recant their folly. The tide is only rising; when it has reached its full height, you will hear from them, under new and honest guides, the language of truth and common sense.

Your remarks upon the overgrown and dangerous power of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, however just, furnish another instance of your inconsistency. Have you forgot how many days and nights you spent in writing in defence of their Government, when the Quakers petitioned for a Royal Charter? Hereafter (if necessary) I shall present the public with extracts from some of your publications in favor of the late Proprietary Government. How will you blush, or rather how will your adherents blush for you, when they perceive that you have been as lavish in praise of the Proprietaries, as you now are of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

The various parts of the report, and all the falsehoods, and contradictions contained in it, shall be the subject of some future papers.

I shall only remark at present, that the amazing number of deviations you have pointed out, that have been made from the constitution, all tend only to prove that *the Government is an impracticable one.* It will not do to lay the blame upon designing men, who violated the constitution on purpose to shew its imperfections. It has been violated oftener by its *friends* than its *enemies.*

The fault is not in the state, but in the constitution. You have proved that the machine therefore will not work. When you find men perfect enough to conform in every thing to the constitution of Pennsylvania, you will find them perfect enough to live without any government. You have proved that the constitution is too streight for the people, or the state too crooked for the constitution. Take which side you will, and you establish the necessity of a convention. *

I shall conclude this address to you, by asking you a few questions.

Do you think a government is safe or perfect with only one legislature?—You do not.

Do you think a government safe or free, where judges hold their commissions at the will of an Assembly?—You do not. †

Do you think a government safe, where foreigners of every description, even British soldiers and deserters, may elect and be elected, after one and two years residence?—You do not.

Do you think a government perfect, where the executive power is lodged in thirteen hands, unequally chosen, who must be maintained at an immense expence for doing nothing?—You do not.

Do you think the Council of Censors an useful, necessary or consistent body of men? Do they possess any power to do good? Is the legislature bound to obey them? Are they not an expensive and ridiculous burthen upon the state?—Yes, you know they are.

Is a government a good one, that establishes or risques a convulsion by its constitution once every seven years?—You know it is not.

Is a government a good one, that costs fifty thousand pounds a year, when one half, or two thirds of that sum might be saved by a few changes in the constitution?—You know it is not.

Did you *swear*, when you accepted of the office of a judge, that you would do nothing contrary to the constitution?—Yes, you did.

Do you not hold a seat in the Council of Censors, directly contrary to the 23d section of the constitution?—Yes, you know you do.

Will it afford you any pleasure to reflect, on your death bed, that you have gratified your revenge upon the honest men of the state, who wished for a convention, by opposing their wishes, and thereby distracting the state, contrary to your *judgment*, your former *declarations*, your *conscience*, and your *oath?*

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

* It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. Bryan has neglected to point out the flagrant breaches of the constitution that were made during *his* administration. They were all sanctified by the usual plea of tyrants, *state necessity*. In complaining of money being granted by resolves of the Assembly, he enumerates a great many cases that are on record in the Journals of the House, but omits two of the most capital ones, viz. a Present to Joseph Reed of 1000l. and his own salary as a Judge, both of which were granted by *simple* resolves.

† It is to be hoped the present Assembly will act so far in conformity to their oaths, and as guardians of the constitution, as to dismiss Mr. Bryan from his seat on the bench, agreeable to the exclusive power vested in them by the constitution for that purpose.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; Censor-General of Pennsylvania.

----- Little Villains must submit to fate,
That great Ones may enjoy the world in state.
GARTH.

A CODE of villainy can scarcely pourtray your system. Veterans in crimes, though upstarts on the theatre of Pennsylvania, you are aided by a constitution, which, without discrimination, puts the world on a level. This accounts for a copartnership between office inability and corruption; and it must be clear (if Censors can decide) that the man whom the people choose to represent them in the legislative body *(though a thorough paced miscreant)* cannot be unhinged from office, though his crimes are so fairly wrote, that those who run may read them.

I cannot account for fixing this favorite point, unless to plead it as a precedent for future service, that associates in crimes and companions in guilt may govern, without acknowledging a power in virtuous Representatives to do themselves justice against the characters of fraud and infamy of the deepest dye,---by thrusting them from their seats in the legislative body. This point you endeavoured to establish in the case of Cessne---that he, being the representative of Bedford, should have a seat for that county, until he was convicted of the perjury and forgery with which he stood charged. You well know that to accomplish his conviction was impossible; he went off to Kentucky before the officers of justice could apprehend him. But, say you, till he was convicted, he was rectus in curia, though he had acknowledged his guilt, and had stepped off to prevent a conviction. As you are fond of strange cases, perhaps your legal ingenuity may point out a mode, *without the real presence*, to prosecute to condign punishment. Try what you will, nothing so effectual as an act for the special purpose. You had a glorious opportunity, when the bill for apprehending the Doans and other robbers and murderers was before the House, to have slipped in, *by way of amendment*, your friend from Bedford, with Mr. Eicheator General. A supplement to that bill might have reached Kentucky, and brought forward Sheriff Gardiner. However, you thought prudently of the matter, and omitted this opening. You was apprehensive, that though a charge might be * smothered in the Council of Censors, yet the unerring rules of law would have been too sure for your friends. That mode was, for certain good reasons, declined, lest those men, pricked to the heart with conscious guilt, at the last struggle might furnish a catalogue, wherein you might read, among others, the name of *George Bryan in golden letters.* You say Cessne should have been convicted, otherwise ousting him of his seat was illegal. This is trifling with substantial right, and making the just and steady vengeance of a defrauded country sink under dull cases and legal nicety. Why this bad opinion of the House, that men acknowledged to have waded through seas of crimes should have seats there, and legislate without check or controul. Is it to account for your being suffered to sit there since the revolution, or is to pave the way for a favorable reception, after the ensuing election, for some of your virtuous accomplices in the Council and Assembly. To make those places like the Temple of old, a den of thieves, must be your object. I will give you credit for steadiness and perseverance, and acknowledge that your political creed is as equally attended to by your disciples, as that of Hobbes and Machiavel. These prepared bodies, you as Chancellor answering for their consciences, and your friend Doctor Gardiner for the strength of their constitution, the Council (a majority of whom *your tried friends)* may dose and drench the Legislative Body as they please. They will digest the crude stuff with an ostrich like stomach, and find the potion neither "bitter to swallow, nor hard of digestion." This, say the people, will be rather difficult; they are mistaken, time and use will make an operation of this sort perfectly palatable; especially if the preparation is gilded over *with a golden leaf.* How can this be accomplished? I will inform you. No investigation is to be made into the assessing, levying and collecting taxes in one county this side, and in certain others over Susquehanna: Thence a fixed brotherhood in Council and Assembly from those counties; for if they can be represented without paying a shilling, and a few of the same stamp can be had from the city and the counties adjacent, desperate at home, and rapacious in office, a system may be established to impoverish the county, by enriching a sett of hungry monsters, wide mouthed, running to and fro, seeking whom they may devour. A suppression of Mead's testimony against Martin, and a listlessness in the Majority of Council in their enquiry of the assessing, levying and collecting public taxes, show this. They, like true sportsmen, pursue, hunt and run down their game, and, as heedless of the land they live in, as the above class of men of that earth which furnishes them with the objects of pastime and recreation, the country is disregarded as a secondary consideration, and one would really imagine that this Majority were the disciples of Dean Berkely, that offices were their only object, and that the *material part* of the country, I mean the soil, was entirely shut out, as having no existence in Rerum Natura. Perhaps some of them will be convinced ere long (as was the Dean in one of his experiments) to their costs, by trying projects, that a rope well fixed, with proper supporters, had really an encircling and compressing power, and would do the business for them as effectually as you do in the Council of Censors. The citizens of Philadelphia, I mean the Merchants and Mechanicks, have now in their hands an uncontested proof of the backwardness of a number of the counties in the payment of public taxes.

Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton and Berks have done their duty. Cumberland, the Cornwall of Pennsylvania, out of £ 27330 3 0, state money tax, has only paid of its quota £ 3595 17 9, and yet its representatives make the most noise in the Council of Censors and Assembly. That hardened sinner, James M'Lene (-------- I cannot say, without introducing him *in a Parenthesis)* has been heard to tell his constituents not to pay this tax; that the city and county of Philadelphia, being benefited by his counsels, were rather the debtors than creditors on the quota account. William Montgomery, brother to the peculator before mentioned, sits in Council to whitewash this criminal; and, tho' agent for the commissioners of Northumberland, and deeply connected with them, votes on their righteous behaviour. Nature has stamped dark design in this man's looks, and has condensed the muscles of his countenance to so great a degree, that, whene'er he smiles or laughs, he offers a violation to nature's law. Many other instances might be given in that majority, of the impropriety of behaviour. Beware, my fellow citizens! do not suffer the syren voice of indolence to prevent your researches into the measures of these men. Show me the man among them (one or two instances excepted) but those of desperate fortunes and of blasted characters. Point to me the men, who, out of doors, they look up to for support, who have either substance or character to lose. You, Mr. Judge, who are famous for memory, may tell them off without book, or even stretch of that faculty. They are rari nantes in gurgite vasto, tossed to and fro on fortune's gulf, ready to seize the first plank which offers. To extend their system, and make it operate thro' Pennsylvania, the lights of knowledge they have endeavoured to extinguish. Their University is only a school for gain to the professors and a majority of the trustees. They are daily, from the inattention and dissolute behaviour of Mr. Provost (pray, Sir, was he not intoxicated on the evening of Mr. Peale's exhibition, in the streets of Philadelphia?) sinking below par from the diplomatic body, and are known thro' Europe and the United States as literary empyrics. If they were content scholastic inability should be confined to their own walls, the mischief might be endured, as the one institution would flourish as effectually as the other decayed. But that is directly otherwise. Dr. Ewing employed a gentleman, some time since his subaltern, but at this time thoroughly disengaged from him, to write a letter, dated March 19, 1784, to Dr. Nesbitt, of Scotland, informing him, that by management they had got possession of the college of Philadelphia; that they had turned the episcopal professors out; that they now had a majority of presbyterians, and were like to do well; that the college of Carlisle was set up by a number of churchmen and by an apostate presbyterian, who, to crush them, had joined the churchmen; that they were a sett of poor wretches.----Poverty cannot with propriety be thought criminal, unless it arises from negligence or mismanagement. It is true, this college is like a young beginner in business, who, without opulence, gains by virtuous conduct the assistance of virtuous friends. Remember, Sir, the foundation of the Jersey college was fixed by Mr. William Tenant, the elder, in a small log school-house, near Neshaminey. That has flourished under the auspices of great and good men, from whose peaceful and learned

* *David Mead, a joint Commissioner with Daniel Montgomery (brother of William Montgomery, in the Council of Censors) and John Clark, for Northumberland county, offered to give testimony against the frauds and abuses of his brother Commissioners, in the Council of Censors. The Majority refused hearing his testimony, from the opinion of Judge Bryan,* as, from the secret nature of the transaction, he was the only person capable of proving. *The Chief Justice differs from the Fourth Judge, and has ordered Montgomery and Clark to be prosecuted for fraud and peculation.*

feat your friends Dr. Ewing and Joſeph Montgomery ware driven, for caballing againſt its laws and regulations, and were in their diſtreſs taken into ſervice by that inſtitution, which you and they, with the aſſiſtance of your accomplices, have annihilated. If the inſtitution is poor, " and under the neceſſity of renting a public building for the uſe of her ſchools," as has been mentioned in Dr. Ewing's letter, the truſtees think this procedure far more laudable than ſacrilegious robbery, under the colour of law, by ſtealing the eſtates of an inſtitution of charity, learning and religion, and tranſplanting it on a ſour ſtock. This is really robbing Peter, to pay Paul. You have ſaid, that the original inſtitution of the college was on too narrow grounds, and to enlarge them have, by confining its profeſſors to a majority of preſbyterians, endeavoured to favour an eſtabliſhment in religion, contrary to the bill of rights and conſtitution of this country. That gentleman has further ſaid, Dickinſon college was for the encouragement of politics; that the men who encouraged it were without money; in ſhort, the funds ſubſcribed were not worth three hundred pounds; therefore, as a friend to Dr. Neſbitt, adviſed him not to come over, and proſtitute his abilities to ſerve ſo deſpicable a cauſe. A letter from Dr. Neſbitt is now in town, and in that an extract from the letter dictated by Dr. Ewing; and I dare ſay the gentleman who has it will publiſh the ſame, for the benefit of the different Preſbyteries within this ſtate. Dr. Ewing's friends will then ſee him in his proper colours. They will thence conclude his repreſentation of certain characters to be an infamous falſhood, and that the man who could be the author of it muſt be eternally blaſted in the opinion of his countrymen. Perhaps application may be made by you to ſee the extract. The gentleman who has it will, without fear of the church, give it to you. An acknowledgment on the part of Dr. Ewing, that the funds of this inſtitution were not worth more than three hundred pounds, ſhews it to be an object of public and private bounty. However, it was impoſſible to know the worth of the Univerſity of this city. Forty-five eſtates were on their liſt, without deeds from Council; and as to the other revenues, you, as Treaſurer, ſlunk off without accounting for, though repeatedly called on by the committee of the Houſe appointed to viſit the inſtitution, and ſee what eſtates they held under grant from Council. They were never furniſhed with the documents you had in your poſſeſſion. Was this faithful conduct. A majority of the Council of Cenſors would perhaps vote it ſuch. Show me the man, who was, as you were, the only perſon capable, from your appointment as Treaſurer (daily fingering the monies) to give the committee the neceſſary information, who would refuſe?

Here was a direct violation of honor. You, though properly called on, neglected to anſwer, when the only means of information reſted with you---A ſuggeſtion that they could not condemn you without a hearing influenced you. You went off, to avoid the inveſtigation, and by that means prevented the conſequences which might ariſe from the ſame. Perhaps ſuch opinion might have operated with your friend Ceſſne. Totally different was this conduct from your determination in the caſe of the Northumberland Commiſſioners. There the proof of guilt againſt one perſon of the board could not operate againſt the others. This conduct is eaſily reconciled. In the one inſtance you concealed the ſecret frauds and embelliſhments of the Univerſity, and in the other thoſe of the Commiſſioners of Northumberland. This ſerved your party. This may be deep play, but I never knew perſons involved in ſuch management, but characters totally regardleſs of their country's welfare. I am told that you deny the receipt of commiſſions in your office of Treaſurer to the Univerſity. That you do not receive them may be the caſe. I may have been miſinformed. But at every five years, a vote of a ſum in groſs for faithful ſervices will make up for *Lee way*. I am told that the vote of two hundred and fifty pounds did not include the tuition for your children. This was made a preſent to you, hoping that the ſervices of your promiſing offſpring would bring the Univerſity in as their debtors; and perhaps, ſhould you continue long in the ſervice of this inſtitution, the reverſe may take place with reſpect to yourſelf; that is, that they would become your creditors, and not your debtors. Should this really be the caſe, a little fineſſe in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and a Quo Warranto from the Supreme Court Bench, where you have a ſeat, may diſfranchiſe it. And as to the books,---why,---why,---the Houſe may vote them as blank paper, and declare the demands thereon to be barred by the Statute of Limitations.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Auguſt 30, 1784.

HALIFAX, *(Nova-Scotia)* July 23.

On the 10th June laſt a ſchooner belonging to Liverpool, in this province, was caſt away at the iſland St. Paul's, near Cape-Briton, in a gale of wind at night, the people with the utmoſt difficulty ſaved their lives, and arrived here yeſterday, being ſix men; theſe men were ten days on the iſland, and built a boat with only three jack knives and a plane, ſufficient to carry them to Spaniſh river, where they met with a veſſel who brought them here.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 14.

On Wedneſday Captain Chriſtopher Whipple, in the ſloop America, of this port, arrived here in 23 days from New-Orleans. He lay ſix months in the river Miſſiſippi, in hopes of obtaining permiſſion to trade with the Spaniards, and although he purchaſed ſuch permiſſion for a large ſum, was forbid to trade, under no leſs a penalty than the confiſcation of the veſſel and cargo. A guard of Spaniſh ſoldiers was placed on board, and another on the ſhore oppoſite his veſſel. Various artifices were practiſed to induce him to ſell a ſmall part of his cargoe, and ſome perſons, diſguiſed as ſoldiers, &c. went on board, offering very high prices for trifling articles, in order that a pretext might be formed for ſeizing the veſſel, one of whom was afterwards ſeen on ſhore dreſſed as a perſon of rank.--- Captain Whipple further informs, that a number of Britiſh veſſels were ſeized while he lay in the river, and that it was ſaid an American veſſel would not be permitted to trade, till a line ſhall be aſcertained between the United States and the Spaniſh territory on the Miſſiſippi.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 18.

Laſt week Titus Butler being convicted before the Honorable Supreme Court then ſitting at Litchfield, of counterfeiting loan-office certificates, was ſentenced to receive twenty ſtripes, to pay fifty pounds damages, and be impriſoned four years.---The firſt part of the ſentence was, we hear, inflicted laſt Saturday.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 19.

Two tranſports have arrived at Halifax from Florida, with loyaliſts, who were obliged to abandon that country.

Laſt week arrived at Boſton a brig from the Brazils, having on board 600 barrels of oil.

A letter from Halifax, dated the 4th inſtant, ſays, " There is a French man of war now in our harbour; ſhe has come to get liberty to carry coals from Spaniſh river to St. Peters, but whether ſhe has, or will, obtain that privilege, is not yet determined. They were cordially received by the Governor and Commodore."

The Aſtrea, Reed, from Baltimore; Sally, Dodgſen, from Philadelphia, and the Coalition, Street, from Charleſton, are arrived at Liverpool.

Captain Caldwell, of the Favorite, from Philadelphia, arrived in the Thames the 17th of June.

The Ferret, Croſdale, of this port, and the Mary, Tillet, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Friendſhip, Cleaves, from Virginia for London, was ſtranded on the 14th June, on the Atherfield rocks, Iſle of Wight; part of the cargo ſaved.

Auguſt 27. Don Vincent Emanuel de Zeſpides, the Spaniſh Governor of Eaſt Florida, on taking poſſeſſion of his new government, iſſued a proclamation, replete with urbanity and ſound policy. It appears as if the preſcriptive maxims of Spaniſh policy had taken a new bias; after reciting that article of the definitive treaty which ſurrenders Eaſt-Florida to the Spaniſh crown, and gives permiſſion for Britiſh inhabitants to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and remove their families within the ſpace of eighteen months, reckoning from the date of the definitive treaty, an indulgence is held out of as much farther time as may be deſired, provided that ſuch perſons regiſter their names, and thoſe of their families, with the Secretary of the province (an Engliſhman) after which they are allowed to conſider themſelves as under the full protection of the Spaniſh government, with the privilege of having ſuch diſputes as may ariſe between ſubjects purely Britiſh, decided by arbitrators to be choſen from amongſt themſelves. Proviſion is alſo made for the ſecurity of a ſet of people generally conſidered as objects of contempt and deteſtation, viz. all ſuch as have been diſturbers of the public tranquility, and thoſe accuſed of capital offences, are permitted to retire to ſuch place of ſecurity as they may think proper to chooſe.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 27.

Late London papers brought by the Philadelphia, Captain Towers, adviſe, that the French troops had not ſeparated from Tippo Saib's army, though the time alloted has been over ſome months---That the French have taken poſſeſſion of Pondicherry and the Karikal, and are fortifying them in the very compleateſt manner.---That on the coaſt of Malabar, the treaty made during Lord Shelburne's adminiſtration, obliging England to procure the diſtricts of Bahour and Vellanour, as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, is likely to produce new commotions among the country powers, who were likely to become good allies to the Engliſh, but who are now forced into the very arms of a power, who will make a bad uſe of this compliance of the Engliſh miniſter.-----That letters from Amſterdam, dated June 9, declare, that authentic accounts had been received there from Batavia, adviſing, that the French and Dutch had concluded a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with Tippo Saib, and that the Portugueſe at Goa had lately quelled a formidable inſurrection, which was occaſioned by ſome intemperate proceedings of the court of inquiſition.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

We hear the following Reſolution paſſed yeſterday in the Council of Cenſors:

AUGUST 31, 1784.

" *Reſolved*, That this Council will, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of September next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to conſider whether it is proper or neceſſary to call a Convention, to amend, explain or alter the Conſtitution."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Auguſt 24, 1784.

" The only news here now is, that one Whaland, formerly a noted refugee, is now a pirate in this bay; he has committed a great many depredations on the coaſting traders lately; ſome crews he has murdered without diſtinction, as has appeared by their dead bodies being waſhed on ſhore, and others have been put on ſhore, after being plundered and ſtripped quite naked, not even a ſhirt left them. How long this fellow may reign is uncertain, as there is no armed veſſel here to go in queſt of him."

We are informed that the veſſel which Whaland employs for the above infamous purpoſe, is a topſail ſchooner, with black ſides and bottom, full of men, and draws but three and an half feet water.---He has alſo ſeveral boats, well armed, ſo that it is dangerous for any veſſels to go within ſight of him.

A great drought now prevails in the iſland of Bermuda, inſomuch that there is ſcarcely any graſs left for the horſes and cattle, the inhabitants alſo feel a great want of rain water.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at New-York, the brig Liberty, Captain Walker, in eight weeks from Glaſgow, with 150 paſſengers, amongſt which are a number of uſeful mechanics.

SHIP NEWS.

The Brothers, Glynn, from Teneriffe; Flora, Anderſon, from Liverpool; Victoire, Columbo, from Cadiz and Teneriffe; Province of Flanders, Maſh, from Amſterdam; Liberty, Walker, from Glaſgow; Eliza, Gardner, and Liberty, Dorſey, from Barbados; Sally, Duboſque, from Hiſpaniola; Betſey and Nancy, Paulſon, from Turks-Iſland; Mary, Hamilton, from Jamaica; Margaretta, Biles, and Garretſon, Motley, from St. Thomas; Grand Turk---------, from Grenada; and Delight, Miles, from Port Morio, are arrived at New-York.

The ſchooner Tony, Captain King, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to Cape Francois, on the 4th of Auguſt put into Bermuda, having ſprung a leak at ſea.

The Bermuda packet, Captain Davis, from New-York, the ſloop Carpenters Exploit, Wells, and ſloop May, Baſden, from North-Carolina; and the brig Matty, Hunter, from Virginia, are all arrived at Bermuda.

Captain Bruiklebank, in the ſhip Caſtor, from Liverpool, on his paſſage the 13th inſtant, in lat. 36, 39. long. 66. ſpoke with a ſhip from Baltimore bound to Rotterdam, 6 days out from the Capes; and on the 18th, in lat. 38. 39. long. 70. he ſpoke with the ſnow Induſtry, Captain Stephens, from New-York, bound to London.

The Olive Branch, Patten, is arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore.

The Philadelphia, Towers, from London: Anna, Belt, from Liſbon; Hawk, Paddiſon, from St. Croix; and John, Peters, from Turks-Iſland, are arrived at Baltimore.

The Nonſuch, Cauldfield, and the Iris, Cole, both of Baltimore, are arrived at London. The former had a paſſage of 20 days from Patuxent.

The Charon, Bateman, and Nelly, White, from Virginia, are alſo arrived at London.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The ſtated days of ſale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 24th of Auguſt, from the ſhip Faithful Steward, of Londonderry, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, then lying at New-Caſtle, Two SERVANT MEN, one named Robert Mitchell, by trade a weaver, of a ſandy complexion, ſmooth face, with long hair, wore a ſhort blue coat with white binding; the other named Felix Gunahan, a ſhoemaker, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair; had on, a brown coat and black breeches; they are each about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants and delivers them on board the ſaid ſhip Faithful Steward, or ſecures them in any goal, giving notice thereof to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, from

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co. or
CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

An aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtice of the ſaid Court, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the twenty-third Day of Auguſt inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 18th of September next.

Notice is hereby given, to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the City and County of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Office in that Behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the ſaid City or County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 24th Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and in the ninth Year of American Independence.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE partnerſhip of MEADE and NICOLS having expired on the 21ſt inſt. all that have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is inveſted with the ſole power and authority to ſettle and adjuſt the affairs of the ſaid partnerſhip.

Auguſt 26, 1784. GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his STORE next to his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets,

PARTICULAR and London market Madeira wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Malaga wines of the vintage 1782, of the firſt quality, in pipes and quarter caſks; Muſcovado ſugar, of the firſt and ſecond quality, in hogſheads and barrels, &c. &c. Auguſt 28, 1784.

Servants & Redemptioners to be ſold.

JUST arrived in the ſhip Faithful Steward, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, from Londonderry, A number of young, healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by Capt. M'Cauſland, on board ſaid ſhip, lying off Walnut-ſtreet, or by

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th 1784.

JUST arrived from Drogheda, in the cutter General Waſhington, Richard Kean, Maſter, and now lying at anchor oppoſite Arch-ſtreet, a number of ſtout healthy MEN SERVANTS, among which are, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, maſons, bricklayers, weavers, taylors, hatters, tanners, coopers, labourers, gentlemens ſervants, alſo, ſeveral ſprightly, active boys, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by MATTHEW CLARKSON, at his ſtore, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, where the city vendue ſtore was kept.

He has alſo for ſale a good aſſortment of Iriſh linen, both green and bleached, ſheetings, checks, glue, hats, &c. imported in the ſaid veſſel.

FOR SALE,

A THREE ſtory brick TENEMENT and two ſtory KITCHEN, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, free from any incumbrance. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to PHILIP WEISS, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets.

NOTICE is hereby given.

WHEREAS a number of mechanics and others, redemptioners, lately arrived in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Alcorn, from Ireland, have taken the liberty to ſeek for perſons to pay their redemption money, and have not yet made known to the perſon to whom they are liable for their paſſage, whether they have got places or not; and as the days they were entitled to for redemption are expired, this is to inform the following perſons, viz. John Calaughan, brickmaker, James Murray, labourer, Patrick Langan, joiner, Thomas Young, ſawyer, James Finnigan, William Braden, Patrick Kevil, labourers, James Smyth, ſmith, Peter Ryan, tobacconiſt, Mary Dunn and William Power, or thoſe who may have them employed (as there has been information given of ſeveral of them, with the perſons in whoſe ſervice they are) to call upon the ſubſcriber, or Mr. HUGH FERGUSON, merchant, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who will inform them of the loweſt terms of their redemption, with the conditions, and aſſign their indentures. It is therefore hoped the above named perſons, with their friends or employers, will comply with this information, and ſave the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting in a more ſevere manner, which will only add to the diminution of character and accumulation of expence.

Philad. Auguſt 31. WILLIAM ASKEW.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Roxborough mills, a Servant Girl, named SUSAN PELAN, from Ireland, of a middle ſize, dark complexion with a ſmall quantity of clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. JOHN VANDEREN.

Auguſt 31, 1784.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the 19th inſtant, a likely black raw boned country born NEGROE FELLOW, named WILL, who is very artful and roguiſh, about 40 years of age, of the middle ſize, ſtands wide between the knees, and when ſtanding ſtoops in his knees, long ſlim feet, large ancles and long heels, he is a very handy fellow about plantation buſineſs, drives carriages well, a good plowman, can ſtock plows, underſtands ſtacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs neceſſary on a plantation. He took with him, a light coloured coat made of country fulled cloth, with metal buttons, black cloth breeches, a pair of old ſhoes and ſtockings, a brown ſhirt and hat. The ſaid fellow has been twice in Philadelphia, where, I am apprehenſive, he will go again, if not apprehended. Four Dollars, if taken up 25 miles from home or under, and reaſonable travelling charges if brought home, and ſo in proportion for every 25 miles, to the amount of the above reward.

Fairfax county, Virginia, LEWIS ELLZEY.
Auguſt 24, 1784.

N. B. All perſons are ſtrictly forbid harbouring the ſaid fellow, and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1784.

A NEW SOCIETY

For inſuring HOUSES from Loſs by Fire.

A GREAT number of the citizens of Philadelphia, who are proprietors of houſes in the city and its ſurburbs, many of whom now are or have been Members of *the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, have found it convenient and agreeable to them to have trees planted in the ſtreets before their houſes, which the ſaid *Contributionſhip* have thought proper to prohibit by one of their bye-laws, although the ſame is expreſly permitted by a law of the State, and notwithſtanding application has been made by above forty of their Members to have the ſaid bye law repealed, who ſignified their willingneſs that an addition ſhould be made to the premium of their inſurance for the ſuppoſed riſque attending trees in caſes of fire, as is now done with reſpect to bake-houſes, coopers, apothecaries and oil mens ſhops, ſtores containing pitch, tar, brimſtone, &c. which application has been rejected.

Wherefore a number of perſons, deſirous of having their houſes inſured from loſs by fire, and ſeeing themſelves precluded from the advantages of the preſent inſtitution, have judged it neceſſary to form another ſociety for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and have entered into an agreement, that as ſoon as ſo many perſons as have property in houſes to the value of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds collectively, ſhall have ſigned the ſaid agreement, a meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhould be called, to form a plan for the management of the intended ſociety.

That having no intention to prejudice the inſtitution already eſtabliſhed, and being only actuated by a deſire to ſecure their own property, they further agreed, that if the bye-law above referred to ſhall be repealed within two months from the date of their agreement, which was the 5th of July, 1784, that then their ſaid agreement ſhould be void, or otherwiſe to be carried into execution.

Supſcriptions to near the amount above preſcribed having already been made, at a meeting of the ſubſcribers it was unanimouſly agreed to lay their proceedings before the public, and to inform ſuch as are diſpoſed to join them, that ſubſcription papers are lodged with Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, and Mr. JOHN PHILIPS, at the corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers will be held in September next, whereof each one will be informed by a particular notice.

HEAD and SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the piece or package, at their ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, an aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the late veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Cork, which they mean to diſpoſe of upon low terms.

ALSO powder and ſhot, a quantity of red lead, magnus, Crowly ſteel, bliſtered ditto, nails, window glaſs, frying pans, bar lead, tin in boxes, wire, mill-ſaws, London pewter in caſks, and a few boxes of china, well aſſorted, &c. &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE vacation, in the ſubſcriber's academy, having commenced on Saturday, the 31ſt of July, it is judged expedient to give this public notice that the different ſchools, of which it is compoſed, will be opened again on Monday the 30th inſtant.

By the regulations of this ſeminary, the ſtudents employ one half of the public hours, every day, in the French ſchool, when directed by their parents or guardians.

Young ladies are accommodated, as uſual, with ſeparate apartments, and proper tutors attend, alternately, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography. ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Auguſt 15, 1784.

The FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PETER DUPLESSIS, French maſter in Mr. Brown's Academy, being a native of France, and having received a liberal education in that kingdom, reſpectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a FRENCH EVENING SCHOOL, at his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, for the purpoſe of inſtructing young gentlemen in that uſeful language, on the moſt approved and conciſe plan.

The ſchool will begin on the evening of Monday, the 30th inſtant, and to be continued from 6 till 8 o'clock, three evenings every week, till the firſt day of May next.

Having the advantage of ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with eaſe and propriety, thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their attendance, will thereby be much facilitated in their learning, and they will find that no endeavour, on his part, ſhall be wanting to preſerve that nice punctilio and decorum neceſſary in ſchools of this nature.

Auguſt 17, 1784. P. DUPLESSIS.

N. B. French or Engliſh papers tranſlated on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on improving Leaſes,

UPWARDS of 8000 acres of limeſtone LAND, ſituate on the waters of Penn's creek, in Northumberland county, generally known by the name of Bruſhey Valley. This tract is well watered, and on it are ſundry mill ſeats, and the ſoil is equal if not ſuperior to Penn's Valley, which is thickly ſettled (or any other body of land in this part of the country) and divided from it only by a ſmall ridge of broken ground. The waggon road opened from Derr's mill on the Suſquehanna through Buffaloe and Penn's Vallies, runs parallel to, and within three miles of, theſe lands for a conſiderable diſtance. The proprietor intends, if health will permit, to ſpend from about the 15th to the 25th of October next on thoſe lands, where he may be found by any perſon deſirous of viewing the ground and treating with him. The terms to the purchaſers or leaſers will be made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

tbctf. SAMUEL MILES, Philadelphia.

THE ſubſcriber having acted in the capacity of Overſeer in the farming buſineſs ſome years paſt, and being perfectly acquainted with every ſpecies of buſineſs in that line, would wiſh to engage with any gentleman in that capacity either in the ſtate of Virginia, South-Carolina or Georgia, upon moderate terms. He flatters himſelf he can be ſufficiently recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, and will exert his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to his employer. For more particular information, apply to JOHN MILLER, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. Auguſt 17, 1784.

Cumberland goal, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 24, 1784.

WAS taken up the 12th inſtant, near Cohanſey creek, a Negroe man, quite naked, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, he calls himſelf BILL, ſays he is a freeman, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a ſmart active young fellow; it is ſuppoſed he has ſwam from ſome veſſel. His Maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees.

JAMES JOBSON,

Tin and Copperſmith,

HAS removed next door to the ſign of the Spinning-Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-market, where he intends carrying on the tin and copperſmith buſineſs in its various branches, and hopes to merit the favour of all who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, as they may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt attention, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has now a quantity of tin ware, and ſome London pewter, aſſorted, of the beſt quality. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and packed up in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt rates. He buys old copper, pewter and lead. ¶

Cumberland goal, Auguſt 9, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers, priſoners, now confined in goal for debt, hereby give public notice to all their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jerſey, to have the benefit of the inſolvent law; they are therefore requeſted to appear at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould no be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement purſuant to law.

GIPSON WORRIL,
† CHRISTOPHER GURRIN.

Wilmington, Auguſt 19, 1784.

WHEREAS my wife, Jane Newlin, hath for ſeveral years paſt treated me with contempt and abuſe, and upon the 16th day of October, 1782, ſhe conveyed all the goods and furniture out of my houſe, and eloped from my bed and abode: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. ¶ ELLIS NEWLIN.

Three Hundred DOLLARS Reward.

NEGRO GEORGE ran away from Elk forge near Head of Elk, Cecil county Maryland, on the 2d of Auguſt, 1784; is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender bodied thin viſage, not very black, plauſible and compliſant, fond of ſtrong liquor, can ſpeak pretty good Engliſh, a little French and a few words of High Dutch; has been in the Weſt-Indies and Canada, alſo in ſeveral of the Northern States, in capacity of waiter; his employ latterly in the kitchen at cooking, at which he is compleat; is alſo a good barber; has a variety of clothes with him; he will attempt to get off by ſea or make to the frontiers.

Negro CATO ran away from the ſame place the 24th of May, 1783; is a well ſet fellow, now about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, longiſh viſage, eyes prominent, a blemiſh in one of them occaſioned by a hurt ſome years ago, heavy eye-brows and down look, perhaps can ſpeak Dutch; he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York, by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was brought about the year 1779: he is a compleat farmer and good axman; took none but working clothes with him, but his invention, no doubt, ſoon furniſhed others.

Negro DICK ran away from the ſame place, the 23d of April, 1781; is now about 31 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, hollow eyed, ſtreight bodied, ſpeaks pretty quick and a little ſtammering; had a variety of good clothes with him and plenty of money, was brought up to farming, is a good axman, and handy at moſt kinds of country work; was born and brought up about the branches of Nanticoke river, and ſuppoſed may yet be hovering between the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeak, or is going by water, probably, in ſmall craft.

All the above Slaves were diſcovered carrying on illicit traffic with infamous whites in the neighbourhood, and ran off for fear of puniſhment. There is great reaſon to believe thoſe vile receivers have furniſhed them with forged paſſes, wherewith, they will endeavour to paſs for freemen: And whereas it is become too much a practice to employ Negroes without examining or caring whoſe property they are, all ſuch employers, harbourers or concealers, of the above mentioned Negroes, may be aſſured they ſhall be proceeded againſt with all poſſible rigour; on the contrary, any perſon ſecuring in goal, within two years after date, any or either of ſaid Negroes, and giving notice, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars for each of them, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

THOMAS MAY.

Cecil County, Maryland, Auguſt 4, 1784.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, living in Tulpehocken townſhip, Berks county, has purchaſed a tract of land of a certain John Davis, of Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, and has ſigned him for the ſame four bonds, in the preſence of John Steel and James Carſon, dated the 2d July, 1783, and payable the firſt of May, in the years 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1790, of Twenty-five Pounds each. And whereas the ſaid John Davis is ſince dead; this is to forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid bonds from his Executors or Adminiſtrators, as he will not pay them, till a deed free of charges from the office on the ſaid land is delivered to him, according to agreement. † GEORGE MILLER.

Rockhill, Bucks county, Auguſt 5, 1784.

To ALL whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the year 1779, purchaſed of Jacob Waggoner 20 acres of land, it being part of a larger tract, held by ſaid Waggoner, ſituated in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by lands of Dewalt Neeſs, the ſubſcriber, George Neeſs, and others; and as the ſaid Waggoner refuſes unjuſtly to make me a deed for ſaid 20 acres, agreeable to our contract, though the ſubſcriber has a peaceable poſſeſſion and hath paid the purchaſe money; and as I have been informed the ſaid Waggoner, in order to defraud me, intends mortgaging the deed of ſaid land; I therefore take this method of informing all thoſe whom he may apply to for that purpoſe, not to take a mortgage on the ſaid deed of my land, which he fraudulently detains from me, and for which I have now an action depending againſt him. ¶ PETER SNYDER.

OFFICE OF FINANCE,

AUGUST 16, 1784.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the third day of June laſt, reſolve that the Superintendant of Finance contract with ſuch perſons as he might think proper, to furniſh ſixty thouſand rations for Indian Treaties, at ſuch places as the Commiſſioners or any two of them ſhould direct, together with ſuch things as ſhould be neceſſary for the expences of the ſaid Commiſſioners during the negotiation. Theſe are therefore to give notice, that Propoſals will be received in this office until ſix o'clock in the evening of the firſt of September next, for carrying the above reſolution into effect. The payments will be made agreeable to the contractor.

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about 18 years of age, with a FEMALE CHILD, fit for either town or country, ſold for no fault, but want of employment. Enquire of the Printers. §

THE Poſſeſſors of the Bills of Credit, dated April 29, 1780, commonly called ISLAND MONEY, are requeſted to bring them to the State Treaſury, that they may be exchanged for Specie.

Auguſt 7, 1784. ‖ D. RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, July 29, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, agreeable to adjournment, at Bridge-town, on Friday, the 17th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or equal undivided half part of 2100 acres of land, on which is erected a ſaw-mill, dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, well finiſhed above and below, barn, ſtables, out-houſes, and other improvements, being ſituate on Manumuſkee branch, in the townſhip of Morris's river, 7 miles below the bridge, on the main road leading from Cumberland to Cape-May, and is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, being occupied for that purpoſe ever ſince it was built, known by the name of Souder's tavern; late the property of John Souder; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold for ready money, by

DANIEL MASKELL, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed mill ſtands on a never failing ſtream of water, and the land well timbered with pine. ¶

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN; therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Tbctf

*** Conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

Stop and ſecure the MURDERER.

MADE his eſcape laſt evening out of Cæcil county goal, a certain STEPHEN PORTER, committed for the wilful murder of a certain Thomas Dunn. The ſaid Porter is this country born, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, thin dark brown hair, tied behind, and a little bald on the crown of his head, remarkable light grey eyes, a ſcar on his upper lip, and the ſkin of his hands very rough and ſhriveled; it is unneceſſary to deſcribe his cloathing, as he undoubtedly will change them. His eſcape was effected by ſome villains, his accomplices, in the duſk of the evening. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the ſaid Porter in any goal in the Thirteen United States, ſo that he may be brought to trial, by

RICHARD BOND, Sheriff of Cæcil county,
Auguſt 12, 1784. § ſtate of Maryland.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST, on the 12th of April, 1783, between Andrew Moore's mill, and Charles Black's, both in Weſt Fallowfield, two fifty pound BONDS, both dated the 20th of April, 1776, payable the 20th of April, 1778 and 1779, both on William Hannah to John Buller, of Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, with an aſſignment on ſaid bonds from John Buller to Robert Commons, of New-Caſtle county. Whoever has found ſaid bonds, and will deliver them to the owner, living at Andrew Moore's mill, in Weſt Fallowfield, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ROBERT COMMONS. ¶

A freſh and general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Of the beſt Quality, juſt received, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Church alley and Market-ſtreet,-----among which are,

CAMPHOR,
Opium,
Jeſuits Bark,
Jallap,
Ipecacuana,
Tartar Emetic,
Spaniſh Flies,
Quick Silver,
Calomel,
Red Præcipitate,
Corroſive Sublimate,
Manna,
Senna,
Eſſence of Bergamot,
---------- Lemons,
Muſk,
Vermillion,
Salt Petre,
Borax,
Chamomile Flowers,
Cream of Tartar,
Flowers of Sulphur,
Salts,
Red Bark,
Flowers of Benjamin,
Socotorine and common Aloes,
Sal. Ammoniac,
Saffron,
Balſam Capivi,
Caſtor Oil (very freſh)
Oil of Lavender,
------ Cinnamon,
------ Cloves,
------ Rhodium,
------ Anniſeed.

And a Quantity of JUNIPER BERRIES, which will be ſold cheap, by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Quantity.

Alſo, a general Aſſortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

Phials, Gallipots, Pill-Boxes, Bolus Knives and Files, Scales and Weights, &c.

Orders from Phyſicians and others will be thankfully received, and executed on the loweſt terms. §

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, July 15, 1784.

WHEREAS my wife Rebecca Koon, hath by her ill conduct reduced me to the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking this method to caution any one from truſting her; and I do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the above date. § JACOB KOON.

CAME to the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in Upper Dublin townſhip, on the 27th inſtant, a large brindled and white COW, with a Calf. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

† GEORGE FULMORE.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, a frame Kitchen back of it, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the Widow Dutton's Beer-houſe, now occupied by Robert Wickerſham, harneſs-maker. The lot is 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent. For terms, apply to JOSEPH BOLTON, in Water-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet. §3w ctf

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2831.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1784.

Doctor *Hill's American* Balsam

IS sold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his store, three doors below Market-street, in Second-street, directly opposite the Friend's meeting-house gate; also by Mr. George Reinhold, in Market-street, next door to the Black-Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-office, in Race-street; at Germantown, by Mr. Justus Fox; at New-York, by Mr. Hugh Gaine; and by the subscriber, at his place, in Kingsess. Price Six Shillings and Six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen Six Shillings a bottle.

This balsam is now upwards of twenty years so well known in America, that it is a most effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and asthmas; that it gives great relief in the most painful rheumatism; in cholics, gravel and consumption; that it is a most excellent cure in the whooping-cough, and in most all the disorders and sicknesses of children, and for many other diseases, as may be seen in the printed directions, in English and German, on each bottle. In old diseases of long standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of this healing balsam for a reasonable time, by more than one single bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thousands of people can testify, who have tried other things without success.

Each bottle is sealed up with the representation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balsam under this name should be sold at any other place not mentioned in my advertisements, the public may be assured it is not Dr. Hill's balsam, but counterfeit, because no other person is able to prepare the genuine balsam for want of the principal ingredients, of which Dr. Hill's American balsam is composed.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botanist.

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

Have imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, a neat assortment of IRONMONGERY, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS and GLASS, which they have for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Green Store, in Market-street, above Third-street, next door to the Old Goal, where all such persons as shall please to favor them with their custom, may be supplied with the following articles at the very lowest prices, and of the best quality, viz.

ANVILS, vizes and bake-irons, sledge and hand-hammers, mill, cross-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, sash, dovetail, compass, key-hole, and wood-cutters steel plate saws of various kinds, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch, flat, half round, round and three square rough, bastard and smooth cut files, rasps of various lengths, 1-2, 3-4ths, inch, 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2 inch socket chissels and gouges, long and short firmers, from 1-8th to 2 inches, sorted, mortise chissels, turning chissels and gouges sorted, plane irons, from 1 3-4ths to 3 inches, sorted, raising and tooth plane irons, rabbit, plow, groving and moulding plane irons, brass and iron head shovels and tongs, brass and iron nose bellows, common and polished steel candlesticks and snuffers, flat and round thumb latches, brass knob and bow latches, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch brass knob locks, 4, 5 and 6 inch iron rim ditto, double and single spring, bright and brown chest locks, cupboard, clock case and prospect ditto, trunk and writing desk ditto, horse and padlocks of different kinds, dressing box and drawer locks, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 inch stock locks, common and best, gun locks and mounting, iron and brass wire sorted, clock bells, and movements in setts, brass handles and escutcheons for desks and drawers, &c. brass turn buttons, knobs, screw rings, and hooks of various sizes, Venetian and common curtain rings, brass sconces and door knockers, window fastenings, bell pulls and cranks, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch brass H hinges, desk fall, clock case, card table, tea chest and prospect ditto, desk fall and cupboard brass locks, brass bolts and bag locks, brass cocks of several sizes, mens, youths and childrens silvered and common coffin handles, fish skins for joiners, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch iron H and HL hinges, rule joint table, dovetail, writing desk and chest hinges of several sizes, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. sprigs, 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6d. trunk and clout nails, 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 12. and 20d. fine drawn nails, long and short hob nails, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch very best bright and common augers, center, spool, chair, rake and dowel bits, sorted, common and kirby fish hooks, snap and wire mouse traps, steel spring rat ditto, iron traces and back bands, carpenters and coopers axes and adzes, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, pincers and nippers, sprigging awls and screw-drivers, shoemakers awl blades and tacks, steel coffee, and box spice mills, polished brick and plaistering trowels, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch flat and round bolts, large scale beams, pocket and other steelyards, scythes and sickles, rifles for whetting scythes, drawing and curriers knives and steels, box pullies and window line, flat and round head wood screws, from 3 8ths to 3 inches, screw plates, 5, 6, 7, 8 and ten inch square steel compasses, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch coopers compasses and calipers, double worm spike and nail gimblets, assorted, tap and bung borers, pig and plate brass, London glue, spades and shovels, buck, sham buck and bone table knives and forks, taylors and womens sheers and sciffars, London faggoted steel, cast iron bake-ovens and tea kettles, iron pots, sauce pans, bake-plates and skillets, polished cart and waggon boxes, thick and thin iron plate, chasing dishes and brass kettles, also American red clover and timothy seeds of the last year's growth.

An Assortment of SADLERY WARE, amongst which are, Straining, diaper and worsted webs, a variety of men and women's stirrups, snaffle, coach, chaise and other bridle-bitts, tinned and polished, saddlers buckles of most sorts, coach, phæton and chaise furniture complete, straining irons and hammers, pricking and creasing irons, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 ounce tacks, punches and awls of various sizes.

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood, ditto brazil, ditto sanders, woad and orchill, jack cards, 2d. 3d. 4d. and 5d. tenter hooks.

PAINTS, &c.

Ground and dry white lead, ground and dry red lead, ground and dry yellow oker, ground and dry Spanish brown, ground Venetian red, white vitriol, litharge, &c. &c. glass, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 19 by 17, 25 by 18, 28 by 20, &c.

N. B. Glass cut to any pattern, either round, oval or square.

*** The highest price given for bees wax, flax, clover and timothy seeds.

Doctor *LE MAYEUR*, Dentist,

WHO has been so successful in transplanting of TEETH in New-York, proposes to be in Philadelphia the latter end of September, where he will remain some time, the time of his arrival and the place of his abode will be advertised in the News-Papers. †

NOTICE is hereby given,

That there will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Westmoreland, the 12th day of October next,

The following Tracts of LAND, *viz.*

THREE hundred acres at Braddock's upper crossings, on the west side of the Monongahela, about 14 miles from Fort-Pitt.

Three hundred acres, at a place commonly called the Bullock Penns, at the Nine Mile Run, on General Braddock's road, adjoining lands claimed by John Frazer, Peter Nolletter, Conrad Winemiller and William Elliott.

A tract of land, containing 3229 acres, situate on both sides of Braddock's road, on the waters of Seweehly, and adjoining M'Dowell's improvement, Houston, Grimes and others.----The above lands are confiscated as the property of Alexander Ross.

Three hundred acres of land, upon the south side of the Ohio, located by Alexander M'Kee, including his house of improvement opposite to Logs Town; and confiscated as the property of the said Alexander M'Kee.

One hundred and fifty acres, situate on the Loyalhanning; and confiscated as the property of William Courtney.

Also 318 acres, situate now in Fayette county, and about six miles east of Red-Stone Old Fort; which said tract was formerly purchased from Hugh Gillmore; confiscated as the property of Alexander Smith.

The above lands will be sold by the Agents on the day aforesaid, clear of all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the above attainted persons, are requested to file their claims in the Supreme Court, agreeable to act of Assembly.

The Agents also request, that if any person or persons have any claim or claims to the above mentioned lands, or to any part thereof, that they will make them known to them before the day of sale, to prevent disputes and trouble.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,
ROBERT GALBREATH,
JOHN PROCTOR,
THOMAS GALBREATH, } Agents.

August 18, 1784.

¶

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

WARDENS OFFICE, AUGUST 30, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, That five ANCHORS have been taken up in the river Delaware, near the Chevaux-de-Frize, and delivered by Messrs. Levi Hollingsworth and A. Donaldson, viz.

One weighing about 1100 weight.
One - 1000
One - 800
One - 500
One - 300

TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of landed property in the county of Bedford, who are in arrears for TAXES, that they forthwith pay unto BERNARD DOUGHERTY, Esq; Treasurer of the said county, who will be soon in the city of Philadelphia, the respective sums due from them, otherwise such LANDS or a proportional part thereof, equivalent to the sums so due, will be exposed to SALE, in three months after the date hereof. Given under our hands at Bedford, *July* 16, 1784.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,
BENJAMIN ELLIOT,
WILLIAM PROCTOR. } Commissioners.

The subscriber will attend at Mrs. CLINTON's, the south east corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, in the morning, until ten o'clock, and in the evening, until six, he requests that none may apply without they mean to pay their TAXES, as he is often troubled to search for those who never intend paying.

† BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at the sign of General Paoli on Lancaster road, on the night of the 13th instant, a light brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 15 hands high, trots rough and canters long, high spirited, galled with the collar on the upper side of his neck, the hoofs of his fore feet are full of holes; the thief that stole him is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, betwixt 20 and 30 years of age, has dark brown hair, sandy beard, light blue eyes, and much pitted with the small-pox; had on when he went off a large caster hat bound round with black velvet, a corduroy waistcoat, the hind skirts torn off, a Sailor's jacket, white shirt and trowsers, at the same time stole a saddle half worn, with a cloth coloured sweat cloth and a curb bridle.

Whoever secures said horse shall have FOUR DOLLARS, or the above reward for horse and theif, if the thief is convicted, by

† RICHARD ROBINSON.

August 23, 1784.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1784.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

A BRIGHT bay light bodied HORSE was hired last Friday morning by the day; he is 14 hands high, branded S. W. on his near hip, cuts before, has the hair rubbed off his withers, long switch tail, and several saddle marks. The horse had on him a large dragoon saddle, with two rings, a green saddle cloth, bound round with white, and a plated curb bridle, with one bit and two reins, and a red and white front. Whoever secures the horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and Three Pounds for the man, who appeared to be 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. RICHARD ISSAC, at the White-horse

† and Fountain Inn, Chestnut-street.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Hunter's pasture, about a mile below this city, on Monday, the 16th instant, a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, has a smll star in his forehead, and a yellowish spot on the out side of his fore leg about the size of a quarter of a dollar, is a natural trotter, lengthy bodied and round made, shod all round, has no brand nor other marks that can be recollected. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, if stolen, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in East Nantmill township, Chester county, near Warwick furnace.

† JOHN IRONSON.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Goal Delivery, in and for the said State, and the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; Justice of the said Court, have issued their Precept, bearing Date the twenty-third Day of August instant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 18th of September next.

Notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the City and County of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Office in that Behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or then shall be in the Goal of the said City or County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 24th Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the ninth Year of American Independence.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE partnership of MEADE and NICOLS having expired on the 21st inst. all that have any demands against them are requested to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid; and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is invested with the sole power and authority to settle and adjust the affairs of the said partnership.

August 26, 1784. ‡ GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for sale, at his STORE next to his dwelling-house, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets,

PARTICULAR and London market Madeira wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks; Malaga wines of the vintage 1782, of the first quality, in pipes and quarter casks; Muscovado sugar, of the first and second quality, in hogsheads and barrels, &c. &c. August 28, 1784. †

Servants & Redemptioners to be sold.

JUST arrived in the ship Faithful Steward, Conolly M'Causland, Master, from Londonderry, A number of young, healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, whose times are to be disposed of on reasonable terms, by Capt. M'Causland, on board said ship, lying off Walnut-street, or by CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co.

Philadelphia, August 31.

Philadelphia, August 30th 1784.

JUST arrived from Drogheda, in the cutter General Washington, Richard Kean, Master, and now lying at anchor opposite Arch-street, a number of stout healthy MEN SERVANTS, among which are, shoemakers, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, weavers, taylors, hatters, tanners, coopers, labourers gentlemens servants, also, several sprightly, active boys, whose times are to be disposed of by MATTHEW CLARKSON, at his store, on the east side of Front-street, where the city vendue store was kept.

He has also for sale a good assortment of Irish linen, both green and bleached, sheetings, checks, glue, hats, &c. imported in the said vessel.

FOR SALE,

A THREE story brick TENEMENT and two story KITCHEN, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Vine-street, near Third street, free from any incumbrance. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. For terms, apply to PHILIP WEISS, the corner of Vine and Third-streets.

NOTICE is hereby given.

WHEREAS a number of mechanics and others, redemptioners, lately arrived in the ship Favorite, Captain Alcorn, from Ireland, have taken the liberty to seek for persons to pay their redemption money, and have not yet made known to the person to whom they are liable for their passage, whether they have got places or not; and as the days they were entitled to for redemption are expired, this is to inform the following persons, viz. John Calaughan, brickmaker, James Murray, labourer, Patrick Langan, joiner, Thomas Young, sawyer, James Finnigan, William Braden, Patrick Kevil, labourers, James Smyth, smith, Peter Ryan, tobacconist, Mary Dunn and William Power, or those who may have them employed, (as there has been information given of several of them, with the persons in whose service they are) to call upon the subscriber, or Mr. HUGH FERGUSON, merchant, in Chesnut-street, near Third-street, who will inform them of the lowest terms of their redemption, with the conditions, and assign their indentures. It is therefore hoped the above named persons, with their friends or employers, will comply with this information, and save the disagreeable necessity of acting in a more severe manner, which will only add to the diminution of character and accumulation of expence.

Philad. August 31. ¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 19th instant, a likely black raw boned country born NEGROE FELLOW, named WILL, who is very artful and roguish, about 40 years of age, of the middle size, stands wide between the knees, and when standing stoops in his knees, long slim feet, large ancles and long heels, he is a very handy fellow about plantation business, drives carriages well, a good plowman, can stock plows, understands stacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs necessary on a plantation. He took with him, a light coloured coat made of country fulled cloth, with metal buttons, black cloth breeches, a pair of old shoes and stockings, a brown shirt and hat. The said fellow has been twice in Philadelphia, where, I am apprehensive, he will go again, if not apprehended. Four Dollars, if taken up 25 miles from home or under, and reasonable travelling charges if brought home, and so in proportion for every 25 miles, to the amount of the above reward.

Fairfax county, Virginia,
August 24, 1784. LEWIS ELLZEY.

N. B. All persons are strictly forbid harbouring the said fellow, and all masters of vessels are forewarned not to carry him off at their peril.

¶

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY year produces a certain number of ſtories, that are calculated to influence elections. One while the conſtitution is to be overſet—then the tories are to be brought back, and their eſtates to be given back to them. The lye for the preſent year is, *the Proprietaries eſtates are to be reſtored.* Every act of government is interpreted to have an aſpect upon that meaſure. Even the bank itſelf, it is ſaid, was inſtituted ſolely for that purpoſe. The gentlemen who publiſh theſe falſhoods, I am ſure do not believe them. They know full well, that both the late Proprietaries have in a memorial to the Aſſembly formally renounced their claim to their ancient territory, and, in order to facilitate a treaty with the Indians, have offered, if neceſſary, to convey the right they formerly exerciſed by the formality of a deed. All they have aſked from the Aſſembly is, a larger ſum of money for the property taken from them, particularly for the purchaſe money of their lands, than the ſum granted by the Aſſembly of 1779.

Much has been ſaid of the gentlemen, who now hold the ſupreme power of the ſtate, dividing offices among their friends. Pray, are not theſe men as equal to the duties of offices as any other men in the ſtate? Have they not, with ſcarcely a ſingle exception, riſqued their lives for their country, or expoſed themſelves to the danger of a halter by an *early* and *active* attachment to the liberties of the ſtate?

But it is ſaid that ſome of them have reſigned ſeats in the Aſſembly for the ſake of offices. This was done by Judge Ruſh and Mr. Delany, during the laſt ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, which it was then thought would be the laſt ſeſſion of material buſineſs in the year. It is ſurprizing how apt gentlemen are to overlook things in themſelves, which they blame in others. It is well known that Judge Bryan was removed from the Aſſembly to a ſeat on the Supreme Court bench of the ſtate. Whether this gentleman was made for that office, or the office made for him, let the public determine, by the fidelity with which he filled it at the laſt Supreme Court. Col. Bayard, it is true, did not reſign the Speaker's chair for the office of Vendue-Maſter--but it was becauſe he had friends in the Council, who kindly delayed the appointment to that office till his time expired as an Aſſemblyman.

Some late clamours make it neceſſary to add further, that the new modelling of a law is no new thing, to create a new appointment of an officer to execute it. Mr. Brown was turned out of office in the city, and ſent to the leſs profitable diſtrict of Southwark, to make way for Colonel Bayard.

Have theſe gentlemen forgotten, that not leſs than *eight* members of the firſt Aſſembly that ſat under the preſent conſtitution vacated their ſeats for offices. Theſe men were all of one way of thinking, and have been conſidered as the ſaviours of their country, becauſe they made treaſon laws, while the brave officers of the continental army and the militia of Philadelphia ſtood between them and the Britiſh army.

Have theſe gentlemen forgotten, that *two* members of the Executive Council, during the adminiſtration of George Bryan, accepted of offices within the appointment of their own body.

A hint has been thrown out of the waſte of public money. Have they forgotten the preſents of thouſands and hundreds of pounds to Joſeph Reed and George Bryan, for extraordinary ſervices? Have they forgotten the juggle about the State-Iſland money, by which ſo many of their creatures have riſen to lordly * wealth and independence? Have they forgotten their enormous fees to their party lawyers? Or the ſums of money ſquandered away upon feaſts at public houſes, to corrupt the militia? Have they deſtroyed the books which record the ſums paid for the ſtores that were expended in the fiſhing expedition to the Falls at Trenton? Has the Cloathier-General of the ſtate been frightened, to conceal how much cloathing and how many ſtores were drawn from him, contrary to law, by order of the Council, for the benefit of Delegates and Councillors, and the needy branches of ſome of their families?---Theſe are ſerious facts, and I hope will at ſome future day be the ſubjects of ſerious enquiry. In the mean while, let men who live in houſes of glaſs, take care how they throw ſtones.

Some aſperſions have been thrown by gentlemen out of office upon the private characters of gentlemen in office. It is diſagreeable to deſcend to the private hiſtory of the heads and principal members of what is commonly called the conſtitutional party. When I have more leiſure (if the folly of the party ſhould make it neceſſary) I ſhall travel after ſome of them to Kentucky, and other parts of the world, to which they have fled to avoid the juſtice of the ſtate. In the mean while, I ſhall only remark, that a *drunken Demoſthenes* is a decent character, compared with a *drunken Miniſter of the Goſpel.*

Thoſe types of the printer are nearly worn out, I preſume, which form the words *ariſtocratic junto.* I have ſeldom ſeen an eſſay from the conſtitutional party, but what has began or ended with ſomething againſt the ariſtocratic junto of the city of Philadelphia. If, by a few great men combining to recover and engroſs the power of the ſtate, they mean an ariſtocratic junto, then they muſt mean the heads of their own party; but if they mean, by the ariſtocratic junto, the wealthy men of the ſtate, then let them ſpeak out, and at once cry down the induſtry, the agriculture, and the commerce of Pennſylvania, for theſe as naturally produce wealth, as rain and ſun-ſhine produce vegetation. In the preſent ſtate of ſociety, it is the deepeſt purſe, and not the longeſt ſword, that ſecures national independence; and how can nations have wealth or purſes, unleſs they be derived from the induſtry of individuals. There are few inſtances of wealth in Pennſylvania, that are not the fruits of ſuperior degrees of induſtry, ingenuity and œconomy. It is only among ſavages, or in Utopia, that poverty, or equality of property, can ſubſiſt, conſiſtent with the happineſs of government. Commerce naturally begets inequality of property in a city, and different degrees of induſtry and ingenuity produce the ſame inequality in the country. To deſpiſe wealth, or to ſuppoſe it to be connected with principles unfavorable to the happineſs of the ſtate in its preſent commercial ſituation, is to depreciate the firſt of republican virtues, and to overturn the baſis of freedom and empire in our country.

I wiſh theſe gentlemen would be content with having eſcaped ſo long with impunity, and not think to cover their wickedneſs, by firſt accuſing their judges.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

* One of their county treaſurers, it is ſaid, purchaſed city lots with this money, to the amount of 10000l.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Eſquire, Cenſor-General of Pennſylvania.

Nil deſperandum teucro duce, et auſpice teucro.
HORACE.

WHAT party can doubt of ſucceſs, when ſheltered under your wing. A protection, which ſubmiſſion, without variation, entitles them to, you bountifully give. A reciprocity of ſervices, through ſcenes of partiality, familiariſes you with vice—but with this marked difference from the reſt of the world—that they in general fall gradually and imperceptibly into the wicked ways of men, but you, like the candidates for fame in the Dunciad, never think you do hearty ſervice, without plunging into the depths of ſcurrility, vice and villainy. Like the falſe prophets of old, although they deſtroyed, yet thereby they thought they did God ſervice.

The main point you now have in view is—to make the country believe, that thoſe in oppoſition to your meaſures are "an ariſtocratic junto." That the people may form a proper judgment which ſett of men would wiſh to eſtabliſh an ariſtocracy, let them attend to the definition of that word by Dr. Swift. He ſays, "It is that form of government, which places the ſupreme power in the nobles." This definition being juſt, let us trace your conduct in the Council of Cenſors, and ſee whether it does not ſhow a ſtrong bias to the eſtabliſhment of that ſyſtem in Pennſylvania.

In your report you ſay, "The Supreme Executive Council, under the right of preparing buſineſs for the Aſſembly, may ſend them bills of any kind, but money bills; that they have a right to the appointment of all officers, except the Treaſurer of the ſtate, and the immediate officers of the Houſe of Aſſembly; but all thoſe, which are not by the expreſs words of the conſtitution given to the Aſſembly, muſt be conſidered to be under the authority of Council." This aſſumption of power for that body muſt daily increaſe, as long as there are lands weſt of the Suſquehanna to divide into counties, and needy men to be provided for at the country's expence. Each county having a Councillor (at 17/6 per diem) ſhould the above doctrine prevail, will throw a prodigious influence into the Council Board from that quarter. At the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, this ſtate will have 15 Councillors in full pay, which, with the ſums given to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and their brethren of the Council, with their incidental expences, muſt annually coſt 7000l.—I mean to thoſe who pay their taxes, and not the counties weſt of Suſquehanna—and that they do not, I appeal to the returns in the Treaſurer's office. Here then, Sir, your conduct muſt appear moſt reprehenſible. You give authority to theſe men to prepare bills, for the Aſſembly to work on, who have never ſhared in the ſupport of government by the payment of taxes, by which this country has been able to ride the ruggid ſtorm of war with vigor and ſucceſs.

By means like theſe, you further your darling project of fixing the ſeat of government over that river, and, with ſuch management, thus force this city, and the counties on the eaſt of Suſquehanna, to be influenced and governed by their ſiſter counties on the weſt of that river. Should bills be paſſed in the Aſſembly as heretofore, by honeſt men, for the welfare of the community, who are annually choſen, and not conſonant to thoſe prepared by Council, an argument will be uſed by ſome of your partizans, that, if they are without the executive ſtamp of authenticity, they are of courſe to be diſregarded as blank paper. And this doctrine will certainly prevail, eſpecially if they are for the raiſing of taxes. Theſe defaulters will then be ſtrengthened by your reaſoning and your report. They will ſay, Judge Bryan has ſaid thus, and, as the majority of the Council implicitly believe him, why ſhould we be infidels, and in a cauſe too, wherein our opinion is ſo well ſupported by our intereſt.

A greater attack cannot be made upon the liberties of any country, than depriving the legiſlative body of the power of appointing certain officers—I mean thoſe of the revenue, viz. Exciſe, Vendue and Cuſtom-Houſe. Theſe men are accountable to the Aſſembly for the faithful performance of their ſeveral truſts; and if accountable, why not the right of appointment? Should they not behave properly, who ſo fit as thoſe who have ſeen their tranſactions, and opened them to public view, to diſmiſs, and to re-appoint in their places? But, ſay you, previous to their diſmiſſion, they muſt be convicted. This perhaps will take a great length of time to accompliſh, and the officer, tho' under ſecurity for appearance at court, and to abide a legal determination, is ſtill ſuffered to go on with impunity in receiving and ſquandering unaccounted thouſands. Under your friend Reed's adminiſtration, remarkable care was taken to provide, not only offices for men, but characters for offices. You, with him, appointed Henry Oſborne Eſcheator-General——an office unknown to the conſtituton of Pennſylvania. As if you could not do too much for your friend, you procured his admiſſion into the courts of law of this country, though this man, at the time of his ſeveral preferments, was known to be ſtupidly illiterate, and lately imported without recommendation from the kingdom of Ireland, where he carried on the humble buſineſs of a tallow chandler. You picked out Charles Ceſſne as another virtuous character, to procure ſupplies in Bedford county for the uſe of the army; and when his frauds were glaring, he was aſſiſted by Council with a ſum of money to make good his defence. Should Council, agreeable to your wiſhes, have deſpotic ſway, it is far from being improbable that you may be Chancellor, Vendue-Maſter of the city, and Cuſtom-Houſe Officer of the port of Philadelphia, with as many titles as a Spaniſh Ambaſſador: For if the Council of Cenſors will ſuffer a man, contrary to the conſtitution, to hold two diſtinct offices, why not three, or thirteen? If they can vote the Supreme Executive Council the right of appointment to certain offices, they may vote them the right to the different modifications of that choice. You may then ſee your friends thoroughly provided for. Your ſon Sammy may ſucceed Colonel Armſtrong as Secretary to Council, which I am told you have in view—and your learned friend James Potter Licenſer to the Freeman's Journal, and corrector of the preſs—for if you could create an office for Oſborne's proviſion, why not an appointment ſuitable to the abilities of your friend Potter. You, who have the impudence to reſtore parentheſes and commas to the conſtitution, have uncontrouled ſway over the different notes of grammar. A parentheſis gives you no pain, eſpecially as the part included therein may be either retained or left out, without any infringement of the adjoining ſentence. For inſtance—the conſtitution is perfect in all its parts (but in thoſe which do not give the Executive Council the power of appointing to certain offices) therefore it ſhould be ſteadily adhered to. This learned mode of reconciling the bitter with the ſweet, by way of ſettling the conſciences of the majority of the Council of Cenſors, may be ſtiled (without a breach of politeneſs or the rules of decorum) a political fraud, and none but men of the baſeſt views would introduce (by way of explanation) any matter but what was really in the very tenor (that is, in the exact words, and no other) of the conſtitution of this commonwealth. The Aſſemblymen ſwear, "that they will not, as members of that body, propoſe any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to them injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate; but will, in all things, conduct themſelves as faithful, honeſt repreſentatives and guardians of the people, according to the beſt of their judgment." They ſubſcribe a belief of a God, and acknowledge the divine authority of the ſcriptures. Theſe gentlemen, thus ſolemnly pledged, will with difficulty give up their exerciſed rights, eſpecially when they are well aſſured, ſhould they be unconſtitutionally wreſted from their hands, who are choſen annually, they muſt be given up, for political purpoſes, to a body compoſed of men who are choſen triennially. Where fraud and management have once been practiſed, and the world do not ſee a reform by repentance, they will ſuſpect you would wiſh to have the appointment of the revenue officers in Council; and for this reaſon only your friends have loſt a majority in the Aſſembly for the four laſt years. You of courſe fly to the Executive Council, as the dernier reſort of your expiring band. Truſting to a majority there, you may perhaps pleaſe yourſelf with the idea of ſucceſs. But the next Houſe of Aſſembly muſt firſt be convinced of the Council's power of appointment, otherwiſe (unleſs under your influence) they will not accede, any more than the preſent Houſe did on the Vendue law, by recogniſing the right which Council wiſhed to uſurp, for the ſupporting the intereſt of Mr. Bayard, and holding him in office ad infinitum. I am told our firm Preſident, who thinks he is ſure of his friends, and therefore muſt lull his enemies, has an ardent deſire to provide for the Trenton Hero by the Prothonotaryſhip of Montgomery, over the head of a deſerving officer. You never thought thus, when the Council and Aſſembly were in your diſpoſal. In Mr. Reed's adminiſtration, things all went on one ſide—then no neceſſity for diſcrimination between the two bodies in the appointment to certain offices; it paſſed off in ſilence, and it is really a great happineſs to Pennſylvania, that you are, with your party, placed in ſuch a predicament, that you cannot exiſt without diſcrimination, and with dire ſuſpence too, till the event of the next general election is known. Foiled on every ground, but that bugbear the Council of Cenſors, which will ſink in ſix weeks, you never will riſe again.

Laſt ſeſſion, for party purpoſes, you ſigned a petition to the Houſe of Aſſembly, for a repeal of the teſt laws, thinking, that if that meaſure came from your holy ſoul, the non-jurors, on their emancipation, would ſerve you and your cauſe;-----but, as a man who has injured never forgives, you, at this time, with bitterneſs diſcountenance their pretenſions, and have openly ſaid, theſe men I have enſlaved for ſeven years, and am determined to continue that ſlavery for ſeven more, and ſo from ſtage to ſtage, till you paſs off this to that, "from whoſe bourn no traveller returns," ---and may the Lord have mercy on your ſoul.

Men, who know you not, may think this conduct inconſiſtent. I, who know you, can reconcile it upon the principles of your accurſed ſyſtem, which ſays---a true politician ſhould ſacrifice honor, honeſty, country and religion, to accompliſh his ends. Should this policy be adopted by the world, Nero, were he living, would ſtand aloof, and look with amazement at that man, who, under cover of the Chriſtian religion, could perform thoſe acts, which he, as a Roman and an unbeliever, would have ſtartled at. You have friends in the Council, who paſs for religious, who ſtand not at trifles. Old Joſeph Hart, of Bucks, with a countenance as immoveable as a rock, and a heart as inſenſible as the nether millſtone, votes with you---"that it is not only improper, but unconſtitutional, for the Aſſembly to paſs laws to ſtop up highways, which are deemed uſeleſs and injurious; and yet this old hypocrite addreſſed the Houſe five months ſince, for a law to vacate a road running through his plantation in Bucks county, and the Houſe gave it to him. If that was the man's opinion at the time he preſented his petition, was he not guilty of a crime puniſhable in a court of law, by preſſing them to do a thing, which, by a vote in the Council of Cenſors, he held was "improper and unconſtitutional." Such conduct may account for a certain manœuvre in a merchant's counting-houſe in Water-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about eleven years ſince. Both were miſtakes, I dare ſay, but yet the public ſhould know how they aroſe, and in what manner they may be accounted for. It is expected you will anſwer theſe points.

Judge, all your ſchemes are evil, and will not bear the light. You vote that 500 copies of the conſtitution, corrected and amended (but not by its author) ſhall appear, gilt and bound *in calf*, with 500 of the Report of the Council of Cenſors in Engliſh, and 250 in German, to be diſtributed previous to the election, and for electioneering purpoſes (as your friend Smilie has ſaid—I hope he will excuſe me for introducing him in *a parentheſis*, when he conſiders that he might be left out, without injuring the ſenſe of the period.) When the ſtrictures on that vote are not to be printed with them, how are the good people of this ſtate to judge, unleſs it was as the Houſe of Aſſembly wickedly did in the caſe of Ceſſne and Matlack—by *hearing one ſide only.* I believe, Sir, this is the very firſt time you and that houſe have thought ſimilarly for four years laſt paſt. Wonders have not ceaſed, and it ſeems as if you had a preſentiment that the next will think with you in all things. The millennium muſt, under ſuch auſpices, certainly begin.—Magnus ab integro ſeclorum naſcitur ordo.

In your attacks on the Aſſembly for a violation of the conſtitution, you take them up in 1781, at the cloſe of Reed's adminiſtration, except a few obſervations which tend to no purpoſe; but from thence forward your political ſarcaſms begin. This certainly muſt be to ſerve your purpoſes, and your party's, and not the commonwealth of Pennſylvania. Why not more impartiality during his three years. I am ſure they afforded you full ſcope for cenſure and remark. But be you never ſo bad, his villainy has gentled your condition. Conſcience muſt have ſtung. You were thunderſtruck at his political career, and left the world to wonder, that ſuch a monſter of barefaced impiety ſhould be ſuffered to eat the fruits of this plentiful land in peace.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* July 7.

By late accounts from Antigua we learn, that ſeveral attempts had been made during the laſt month, to ſet fire to the town of St. John's in that iſland, by ſome concealed incendiaries; but they had all as yet been happily fruſtrated; the inhabitants, however, were ſtill under dreadful apprehenſions, nightly patrolling the town, in order, if poſſible, to diſcover the perpetrators of this iniquitous piece of buſineſs.

July 17. Accounts have been received from the north ſide, of the Pimento-walks having ſuffered very conſiderable damage by the late rainy and ſqually weather; many trees being entirely ſtripped of their bloſſoms; which muſt neceſſarily occaſion the enſuing crop to fall greatly ſhort of what was expected.

Several attempts have been lately made to ſet fire to houſes in and near Jew-alley; but diſcoveries being timely made, the iniquitous deſigns were happily defeated. Two Jews, and ſeveral negroes, were apprehended on ſuſpicion; but, on their examination before a magiſtrate, nothing appearing to criminate them, they were of courſe diſcharged.

Letters received from Port-au Prince, confirm the account of the late dreadful fire at that place; and further mention a ſtorm having lately happened there, which did conſiderable damage in different parts of the country, and to the ſhipping in the harbour.

An Antigua paper of the 15th of June, mentions his Majeſty's ſloop of war Experiment having ſailed from Grenada to St. Vincent's, with the light infantry company of the 60th regiment, to aſſiſt in curbing the inſolence of the Caribs, who have become extremely troubleſome to many of the planters, having been furniſhed with arms and ammunition from Martinico.

NEW-HAVEN, *Auguſt* 25.

Tueſday the 17th inſtant, in the afternoon, there was the moſt violent tornado or hurricane, ever known in the memory of the oldeſt perſon living in this part of the country. By the beſt accounts we have been able to procure, it began at a place called Shipagne Neck, between New-Milford and Woodbury; its courſe was nearly from N. W. to S. E. and the greateſt violence of the wind about 50 rods wide. In the pariſh of South-Britain, in Woodbury, ten dwelling-houſes, five barns, two griſt-mills and a ſaw-mill were either wholly deſtroyed, or greatly damaged. The houſe of the Rev. Jehu Minor was entirely demoliſhed, and he buried in the ruins, from which he was taken out ſo much wounded that his life is in great danger. The planks of a new bridge firmly ſpiked down, were torn off and carried a conſiderable diſtance. A number of orchards entirely deſtroyed, and the largeſt trees in the foreſt levelled with the ground. In ſhort nothing withſtood its fury, and deſtruction marked its whole progreſs. It was attended with the moſt tremendous thunder; the lightning ſtruck in a great number of places, and five ſtacks of hay, in Southbury, were ſet on fire and conſumed.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 31.

We hear from Boſton, that the gentlemen who lately went on a tour to aſcend the White Mountains, have returned home. They aſcended to the top of the mountain, and it is ſaid they made great diſcoveries, which will ſhortly be communicated to the public. The height of the mountains are 9000 feet from the level of the ſea, and 5000 from the earth. Theſe adventurers were from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 minutes after one in aſcending.

Sept. 2. We learn from the Eaſtward, that Colonel Hull, who went into Canada to demand the ſurrender of the poſts on the northern and weſtern frontiers, has returned. Governor Haldiman received and treated him with politeneſs, but aſſured him that the poſts could not be yielded to the United States, as he had received no orders for that purpoſe---Great-Britain would gladly deprive us of the benefit of our internal as well as external commerce---She has not yet learned to yield a point gracefully.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated July the 5th, to his ſon in this city.

"The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin is in London, and looks remarkably well for one of the age of 85, and appears to be in high ſpirits."

A violent ſtorm of thunder, rain and wind, paſſed through North Branford, in the ſtate of Connecticut, on the 17th ult. its courſe from N. W. to the S. E. much damage done to fields of Indian corn, to fences and fruit trees; the lightning ſtruck on ſeveral trees, one of which took fire; alſo the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Juſtice Roſe was ſtruck; the lightning entered near the chimney, ran down the end of the houſe in direction with the windows, broke out about 25 ſquares of glaſs; appeared to leave its courſe below the windows, and entered the houſe with great violence; the window-frames much ſhattered; the ſaſhes left whole, a ſtreak in the clap-boards ſtarted and broke from the roof to the lower window. There were ten perſons in the houſe, all preſerved and kept unhurt. God is our preſerver, though awful in his thunder.

The Grange, Roberts, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of June, after a paſſage of 25 days.

Liverpool papers of the 24th June and 1ſt July, adverti ſe the ſhip Wilſon, Thompſon; ſhip Lucy, Thompſon; brig Abby, Child; and brig Ferret, Trowſdale, for this port; and ten others for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia.

September 3. A letter from a gentleman at Halifax, of a late date, mentions, That Mr. Archibald M'Niel (a declared enemy to the liberties of America) together with his guide, were cruelly murdered by the Indians, when aſleep in the woods, on their journey from Canada to Nova-Scotia.

The accounts by the laſt veſſels from Europe mention, that the moſt dreadful famine and peſtilence that ever were experienced, had ſpread its baleful effects in India. The Europeans, by continual demands of the neceſſaries of life for the uſe of the armies, have been a principal cauſe of the famine. Seemingly devoted to deſtruction, every evil that Heaven ſends to puniſh mankind is ſcattered on that ill-fated country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to friend in Shelburne, dated May 1, 1784.

"Sir Guy Carleton deſired me to ſay to the people of Shelburne, that the firſt thing which he did on his arrival from New-York, was to apply to the Miniſtry for the continuance of the proviſions to the loyaliſts; that the treaſury now informs him they are gone; the firſt ſix months, from the firſt of May, will be at full allowance, the next at half allowance; and he ſuppoſes, if they ſhould be further wanted, they will be continued at half allowance; that he has the intereſt of the loyaliſts in Nova-Scotia much at heart, and his ſervices ſhall be exerted for their benefit. This you will pleaſe to communicate."

TRENTON, *September* 6.

Since our laſt the brigantine Trenton, Charles Clunn, Maſter, came up to Trenton Landing from Cohanſey, in Cumberland county, in this ſtate, where ſhe has been lately built by a ſkilful artiſt, under the inſpection of the maſter. She is of the burthen of 150 tons.

We hear that the treaty between the United States and the Indians is to commence on the 20th inſtant, at Fort-Stanwix.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 26.

On Monday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington, the Marquis de la Fayette, and the Chevalier Caraman, honored the gentlemen of this town with their company to a dinner which was provided for them at Mr. Lomax's tavern.

BALTIMORE, *September* 3.

The Marquis de la Fayette, returned to this town on Wedneſday laſt, from the ſeat of George Waſhington, Eſq; where he had been on a viſit---and the ſame day, this Nobleman partook of an elegant dinner, given him by the citizens of Baltimore, at Mr. Grant's. During the entertainment, it was very conſpicuous, that the recollection of paſt times, and the preſence of this patriot, ſerved to excite in every breaſt the moſt agreeable emotions.

A correſpondent informs us, that the county which the ſtate of Virginia has called by the Marquis's name, is about 200 miles in length and 60 in breadth; and that beſides this diſtinction, the ſtate has voted him a buſt, which is to be preſented to the city of Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 8.

On Thurſday the 29th ult. a fleet belonging to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty arrived in Cheſapeak bay; the following are the names of the Captains, and the veſſels they command.

Commanders.	Ships.	Guns.
Le Compte de Kiſaint,	Le Reflecher,	64
Le Compte de Macnemara,	L'Amphion,	60
Le Marquis Dubouzet,	La Danaé,	40
Le Chavalier Dunezat,	La Medeé,	40
M. Dubray,	Le Montréal,	38
M. Delaborde,	La Faurette,	20
M. De la Nouſſai,	La Louize,	10

General Alured Clarke, lately appointed Governor of Jamaica, arrived at Kingſton the beginning of July, and took poſſeſſion of his government; a few days after which General Campbell, his predeceſſor, ſailed for England.

Wedneſday evening laſt, about 8 o'clock, a man was ſtopped in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, by three villains, two of whom holding his arms, the third put a piſtol to his breaſt, and robbing him of his watch and ſome money, went off.

The Jet, Gibſon, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Kingſton, Jamaica, after 35 days paſſage.

The Montgomery, Davis, from London, is arrived in James river.

The Little Joe, Bill, from Briſtol; Martha, Dawſon, from London; Eagle, Blaine, from Glaſgow; Porgia, Lightburn, from Turks-Iſland; Port-Roſeway, Shannon, and Dick, Weaver, from Jamaica; Chriſtiana, Hinſon, from St. Thomas; and Nancy, Brown, from Cape-Nicola-Mole, are arrived at New-York.

The Aſſumption, Joſe, from Liſbon; Charleſton, Hall, from Liverpool; Gibraltar, Chilten, and Neptune, Bennet, from Jamaica; Polly, Newbold, and Peace and Plenty, Paynter, from Turk's Iſland; St. John, Moffet, from Havanna; and Eliza, Craig, from Antigua, are arrived at Charleſton, South-Carolina.

On Friday laſt departed this life, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. JOHN REYNELL, of this city, merchant. To enumerate the merits of the deceaſed is not our intention:---We truſt they have found *a better repoſitory* than a fugitive news-paper could afford them:---The excellent character, and extenſive uſefulneſs of the man, were too well known, and two juſtly eſtimated, to derive any luſtre from encomium; and as long as the *one* or the *other* are remembered, the death of *John Reynell* will be conſidered and regretted as a loſs to the community. His remains were depoſited the day following in the burial ground of the people called Quakers, of which ſociety he was a valuable and conſpicuous member.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The ſtated days of ſale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

PETER WHITESIDE & Co.

Have for SALE,

COARSE and fine Blankets,
Coating Flannels,
Yorkſhire Cloths,
Dowlas, Britannias,
Ruſſia and Raven Duck,
Hyſon, Souchong and Green Teas.

September 6.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors who are in arrears for the effective ſupply ſinking fund and county taxes for the year 1782, that unleſs they ſettle and pay their reſpective ballances to the County Treaſurer on or before the 8th of October next, the Commiſſioners are determined to proceed againſt ſuch delinquent Collectors, as the law directs.

NATHAN GIBSON,
Philad. Sept. 1, 1784. MICHAEL SHUBART, } Commiſſrs.
JOHN BROOKE, }

NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 20, 1784.

A PETITION from Mary Ewing, widow and adminiſtratrix of all and ſingular the goods, &c. of Samuel Ewing, late of Salem county, Eſq; deceaſed, was read, ſetting forth, that the ſaid deceaſed, ſhortly before his death, purchaſed a plantation, that the purchaſe money remains unpaid to a larger amount than the perſonal eſtate if ſold would pay; that ſhe is adviſed no part of the lands can be ſold to pay the debts till the perſonal eſtate is firſt ſold and paid out; and praying that a law may be paſſed to veſt ſufficient power in the petitioner or ſome other perſon, to ſell ſo much of the lands as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the debts.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to preſent a bill agreeably to the prayer of her petition, adverti ſing the purport of the ſame, and a copy of this order for three weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

IN purſuance of the above order, NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented to the Legiſlature at their next ſitting, for the purpoſes above mentioned.

September 4, 1784. ¶ MARY EWING.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the houſe of James Cumming, or Cumming and Macarty, of l'Orient, or to James Cumming, acting for Cumming and Macarty, at Philadelphia, in the year 1783, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Attorney to William Macarty, ſurviving partner of ſaid houſe. ¶ 3 m. JOHN CHALONER.

A Purſe of Thirty Guineas,

TO be run for over a fine courſe at Middletown, New-Caſtle county, and State of Delaware, on the 21ſt day of September next, four miles and repeat, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the Jocky Club, Annapolis. Alſo will be run for on the 22d of September, *A Purſe of Twenty Guineas*, three miles and repeat, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for blood and age, to fall from 9 ſtone and lowering 7 pounds for every quarter blood and 7 pounds for every year. A ſweepſtake will be run for the third day, one mile and repeat, agreeable to the rules of the ſecond days racing. Proper certificates will be required and the Horſes ſhewn and entered two days before running or pay double entrance at the poſt, four reputed Horſes to ſtart, or no race. Any perſon keeping a booth ſhall pay FOUR DOLLARS, and apply for ſtalls two days before the race. Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all diſputes concerning ſaid races, by

Auguſt 30, 1784. ¶ JAMES BUCHANAN.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

An aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious CITY LOT, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and adjoining the ſouth-weſt corner of the burying-ground, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 50 feet, and in depth 114 feet 6 inches.

Alſo another LOT within the city, ſituate on the North ſide of Pine-ſtreet, and between the Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, containing 3 acres and 3 quarters. The title indiſputable, and clear of any incumbrance. For terms or further particulars, enquire of JOHN DRINKER and Co. in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,----

Who have lately imported, and have for SALE, a variety of

European and *Eaſt-India* GOODS.

[*Particulars in our next.*]

Philadelphia, September 7, 1784.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will be ſold by public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, Two Third Parts of the Shallop SUSANNAH, with Two Thirds of her Sails, Rigging, Boat, &c. as ſhe now lies at the ſecond wharff above the Draw-bridge; burthen about 30 tons, and two years old ---by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1784.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of PATRICK GARVEY and WILLIAM KEMBLE was diſſolved the 25th ult. all Perſons having Accounts againſt ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to have them ſettled. ¶ WILLIAM KEMBLE.

Eaſton, Auguſt 28, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, at the premiſes, on the 17th of September next, at noon, a certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Northampton, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of fifteen ſhillings, late the property of Peter Nagle; ſeized and taken in execution, by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

For a HORSE-THIEF and HORSE,

A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES WEBB, near Lancaſter, a bright bay HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, in tolerable order, has a round body, black legs and mane, and a black ſwitch tail, with a little white on one ſide of one of his hind feet, a few white hairs in his forehead, has a dark ſtreak from the hind part of his back down to his tail, he is about fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters, with a good carriage, his head is rather large, with middling long ears; he had a neck-lock on when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures the thief, that he may be proſecuted to conviction, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe, and reaſonable charges.

September 3, 1784. ‖ WILLIAM WEBB.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL ſmall, new, well finiſhed HOUSES, in an agreeable ſituation, in the Northern Liberties, at ſuch a price, that the rents will produce at leaſt 8 1-3d per cent. intereſt per annum. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER's, at the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where the terms will be made known.

NOTICE is hereby given to ANDREW GALLOWAY, late of a place called the Top Mill, in the county of Antrim, near Ballimony, who in the year 1774 came over to Philadelphia in the ſhip Hannah, from Londonderry, taught ſchool for ſome time, then went to jobbing, and when the war begun went to ſea, and was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, afterwards taken by the Spaniards and confined ten or twelve months, and returned to this city again ſome time after, that his brother John Galloway is arrived from Ireland, and is very deſirous to ſee or hear from him, as it would be conſiderably to his advantage. Information reſpecting the ſaid Andrew, whether he be living or dead, by letter to Mr. James Hunter, merchant in Philadelphia, or the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, who intends ſhortly to return to Ireland.

Philad. Sept. 4, 1784. † JOHN GALLOWAY.

Auguſt 5, 1784.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 28th inſt. A Negroe Woman, named FANNY. Had on and took with her when ſhe went away, two calicoe ſhort gowns, one black and white ſtriped linſey, another blue and white ſtriped linen, three petticoats, one of them brown flannel, one of coarſe yellow linſey, and the other blue, red and white ſtriped cotton, two bonnets, one of them black, trimmed with gauze, the other an old blue one, five aprons, two of them tow, two check, and the other fine linen, two old tow ſhifts, two pair of thread ſtockings, and one woollen pair of pale blue; ſhe came from Guinea, when young marked on the cheeks; ſhe is thick, and ſuppoſed not quite five feet high; one of her knee joints bends in more than the other; ſhe is recorded at Lancaſter according to law. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS JOHNSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 24th of this inſtant, a HORSE and MARE, the horſe is a red roan, with a ſtar and ſnip, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, trots and paces; the mare is a dark brown, with a brand on the off ſhoulder, ſuppoſed to be Y, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Auguſt 27. ¶ JACOB DUFFIELD.

CAME to the dwelling-place of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the beginning of July laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be 4 years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, both hind feet white near half way to the ham, and a little white in her face, no brand that can be diſcerned, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 3, 1784. ¶ JOHN BATHURST.

N. B. She had been rambling about the neighbourhood for ſome time before, in company with a ſmall grey horſe colt.

September 3, 1784.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June laſt, Two ſtray CATTLE, the one a red ſteer, with a white face, the other a brown heifer, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old each. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ ABIA JAMES.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD by

DONNALDSON & COXE,

At their STORE, in Walnut, a few doors above Front-ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Amongſt which are-----

PRINTED calicoes and linens, furniture ditto, chintzes, cambricks, lawns, long and piſtol lawns, muſſins, ginghams, brown hollands, pomerania, diaper, brilliants, bindings, garterings, ferrets, tapes, bobbins, duroys, corduroys, velverets, jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, dimity and Dutch cord, ſuperfine, middling and low priced broad cloths, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſhalloons, moreens, Joan's ſpinning, camblettees, ruſſel, ſaggathies, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, flannels, bed bunts, Hærlem and German checks and ſtripes, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard and 3-8ths checks, Iriſh and britannia linens, cotton and ſilk romall handkerchiefs, paſtework ditto, bandanoe, pulicat and black ſilk ditto, perſians, taffaties, ribbands, Italian crape, gauzes, kentings, Scotch white and coloured threads, Leghorn hats, writing paper, hatters trimmings, Britiſh canvas, great bear Ruſſia ſheeting, ravens and holland duck, garlix, match coats, half thicks.

Shoe, knee and ſtock buckles, ſleeve and coat buttons, penknives, table knives and forks, ſciſſars, razors, cutteaus, ſcythes, wool cards, nails, buck ſhot, braſs wire, locks, bolts, raſps, files, Crowley ſteel, gimblets, ſheers, ſteelyards, ſadlery.

Beſt Iriſh Claret, in caſes; Hyſon and Swediſh Bohea Teas, in cheſts and quarter cheſts.

WAS found, the 17th of this inſtant, in Market-ſtreet, a bundle of LEATHER, containing one ſide of ſoal, and one ſide of upper, with one calf-ſkin. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen, with paying reaſonable charges.

Auguſt 28, 1784. ¶ HENRY BAILEY.

Reading, Auguſt 20, 1784.

DELIVERED into cuſtody the 23d day of June laſt, a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN BELL, ſays he is a free man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet and an half high, and has a large ſcar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away on or before the tenth day of September next, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, by paying his fees according to law.

¶ WILLIAM WITMAN, Goaler.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Roxborough mills, a Servant Girl, named SUSAN PELAN, from Ireland, of a middle ſize, dark complexion. with a ſmall quantity of clothes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. JOHN VANDEREN.

Auguſt 31, 1784. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 24th of Auguſt, from the ſhip Faithful Steward, of Londonderry, Canolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, then lying at New-Caſtle, Two SERVANT MEN, one named Robert Mitchell, by trade a weaver, of a ſandy complexion, ſmooth face, with long hair, wore a ſhort blue coat with white binding; the other named Felix Gunahan, a ſhoemaker, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair; had on, a brown coat and black breeches; they are each about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants and delivers them on board the ſaid ſhip Faithful Steward, or ſecures them in any goal, giving notice thereof to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, from

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co. or
CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 8th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements.

No. 1. A GENTEEL Meſſuage and Seat, containing about ten acres of land, highly cultivated and improved, ſituate on the Second-ſtreet road, in the diſtrict of Southwark, about one mile ſouth from the city. Every improvement and convenience fitting a gentleman's family, with proper accommodations for a tenant or overſeer, will be found on this place; and the ground is admirably calculated for raiſing fruit and vegetables for the market of Philadelphia.

No. 2. An excellent piece of meadow ground, on Greenwich Iſland, near the Point-Houſe, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing upwards of five acres.

No. 3. A piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, near the country ſeat of the late Samuel Rhoads, Eſq. containing near eight acres.

No. 4. A lot of ground, containing 18 feet front on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and 50 in depth, on which ſtands an old ſtable, which rents for 20 pounds per annum.

No. 5 Another lot adjoining the weſt line of the laſt mentioned lot, and of the ſame dimenſions in front and depth. Theſe lots begin at the diſtance of about 120 feet from the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

No. 6. Another lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, oppoſite the laſt mentioned lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet.

No. 7. Another lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the ſouth ſhambles of the New-market, and nearly adjoining the tavern, called the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet to an alley leading into Lombard-ſtreet, with the uſe and privilege of the ſaid alley.

No. 8. A very valuable and improving lot, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets, adjoining Mrs. Maſters's red houſe, and directly oppoſite the elegant buildings of Mr. Markoe, containing in front 132 feet, and in depth to a new ſtreet, called Filbert-ſtreet, 306 feet. This lot may be divided ſo as to accommodate a number of improvers with good ſituations for building valuable houſes.

Purchaſers, on paying one third down, may have ſix months to pay another third, and twelve months to pay the remainder in, on intereſt, giving ſecurity if required.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may apply to Philad. Auguſt 20, 1784. JOSEPH WHARTON.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, the 4th of this inſt. a ſervant Boy, named ROBERT JOHNSTON, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin viſage, brown hair; had on, when he went away, flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes nor ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 16, 1784. § JOHN M'GRADY.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A LOT of GROUND, containing in front on Fetter-lane, nearly oppoſite to Cherry-alley, 18 feet, and in depth 60 feet, with a two ſtory frame meſſuage thereon erected, 32 feet deep and 17 feet 7 inches front, having 2 rooms on the firſt, and 2 rooms on the ſecond ſtory, and three rooms in the garret; the houſe is brickpained in the beſt manner, lathed and plaiſtered on the brickpaining: the timber of the frame is large and well put together; a cellar under the whole houſe with a kitchen in the front. Now in the tenure of Mrs. Elizabeth Irvin. On the back end of the lot is erected a ſtable, 9 feet 2 inches by 17 feet 7 inches; and between the houſe and ſtable is another building, 18 feet 10 inches in length, and 13 feet 5 inches in width below, and 17 feet 7 inches in width above, one ſtory and an half high. The ſtable with the loft over the middle building will accommodate 4 horſes and 6 tons of hay. The aforeſaid premiſes is clear of all incumbrances, and has the privilege of an alley about 5 feet wide on the weſt, which runs within 17 feet of the back end of the lot. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in 6 months from the time of ſale.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Auguſt 28, 1784.

GEORGE HUNTER, Druggiſt,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, berween Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

SELLS wholeſale or retail a general aſſortment of medicines, paints, bruſhes, dye ſtuffs, &c. for caſh, Morris's notes, Pennſylvania or Jerſey ſtate money, and all the different kinds of public ſecurities, linſeed oil, bees wax, ſnake root, ginſeng, bar iron, flour, or any other merchantable produce.

Orders accompanied with any of the above articles, ſhall be complied with in the moſt expeditious and punctual manner. §

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a Negroe man, JACK, about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well proportioned, ſprightly and active, has a very black ſkin, ſhort face, but not round, his chin being ſmall and ſharp, has ſhort teeth before, and thoſe above have brown ſpecks in front, has a large dimple in one cheek, a hoarſe voice, talks quick, generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks, and is apt to be impertinent; he has wrought ſome time at the blackſmith's trade, and will probably endeavour to get employment in that buſineſs; had on and took with him a tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, an under jacket of white twilled country made cloth, unmilled, a pair old dark brown corded breeches, a pair old ſhoes with odd buckles, and a felt hat with blue lining; he had on when he went off an iron collar, but probably got it off ſoon after. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS, if taken up out of the State, and SIX DOLLARS if within the State, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 23, 1784. † W. BRUFF.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant Auguſt, a NEGROE WOMAN, named SUE, about 40 years of age, ſtout and well built, ſquints very much with one eye; her apparel very uncertain, as ſhe took with her a large bundle of clothes, conſiſting chiefly of women's apparel; took with her alſo a female Mulattoe CHILD, 3 years old, which had her hair cut ſhort all over the crown of her head. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Negroe woman and Mulattoe child, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 16, 1784. § JOHN JAMES.

To be Sold at public SALE,

On the 15th day of September next,

THAT valuable two ſtory brick HOUSE, in George-town, Kent county, Maryland, containing 35 feet front, and 40 feet back, with a good cellar under the whole, two rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, and three rooms with a paſſage on the upper; all of ſaid rooms well finiſhed off. Alſo adjoining ſaid brick houſe a good frame, containing 20 feet front, and 50 feet back, with three rooms and kitchen on the lower floor, and two rooms above, all finiſhed and calculated for a tavern, and would be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; there are belonging to ſaid houſe two good lots of ground, ſtable, chair-houſe, meat-houſe, garden, and a well of excellent water in the yard, all in tolerable repair; the ſituation is allowed to be as healthy as any on the Eaſtern-ſhore of Maryland, it lying on the beautiful river Saſſafras, is an excellent ſtand for purchaſing wheat and other country produce, and for vending of goods, and is alſo convenient for the exportation of wheat, corn, &c. to Baltimore-town, Head of Elk, &c. having a fine eaſy navigation down ſaid river. Terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be given, and conditions made known on the day of ſale, by tbc. 5w. MICHAEL JOBSON.

Haddonfield, 8th Month 4th, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on this FALL,

ABOUT 3 years unexpired time of a leaſe on a houſe, lot and tan-yard, in Haddonfield, formerly occupied by Iſaac Andrews, deceaſed. The houſe is a commodious two ſtory brick building, with a kitchen adjoining; the lot contains upwards of three acres, and the tan-yard ſufficient for tanning 500 hides, is a good ſtand for carrying on the tanning and ſhoemaking buſineſs, being ſituated on the road leading from the Egg-harbour iron-works, &c. to Cooper's ferries, and is about 6 miles and a half diſtant from ſaid ferries. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above leaſe may be ſupplied with a quantity of bark, ſeveral tons of good timothy hay, and a lot of woodland, within one mile and a half of the above premiſes. For terms, enquire of the preſent poſſeſſor.

§ AMOS WILLITS, jun.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, a bay HORSE, about ten years old, near 15 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 29, 1784. § FREDERICK CASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH RHOADS, houſe-carpenter, of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, by

Auguſt 16. ANN RHOADS, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have any TOOLS belonging to Joſeph Rhoads above mentioned, are requeſted to return them to the ſubcriber, to avoid further trouble. §

York-Town, June 26, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN JONES, of Auguſta county, in the colony of Virginia (late of Weſtmoreland county, in Pennſylvania, ſilverſmith) obtained one bond or writing obligatory, from me the ſubſcriber, bearing date reſpectively on the 13th day of January, 1775, conditioned for the payment of £67 10, which was to have been paid in rifles, at the price of £4 10 per piece, which being the refidue of a purchaſe made of the ſaid John Jones for 1000 acres of land: And whereas the ſaid John Jones not having complied with his contract, I, the ſubſcriber, therefore forewarn all perſons whatever not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, until his contract is fully complied with.

¶ JOSEPH WELSHHANS, ſen.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Robiſon townſhip, Berks county, ſome time in April laſt, a ſorrel MARE; ſhe has neither brand nor ear-mark, is ſhod all round, has ſome white on the two right feet, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhe has ſome ſaddle-marks, and a bald face, with a white mane and tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 12, 1784. § JACOB HOFFMAN.

WHEREAS I Lawrence Powell, ſome time in the month of July laſt, in public company, aſperſed the character of Mr. CHRISTOPHER LUDOWICK, and uttered ſeveral injurious reports and charges againſt him, which are abſolutely falſe and without foundation: Now, I do hereby in this public manner declare that I have acted very wrong, and beg forgiveneſs of the ſaid Mr. Ludowick. § LAWRENCE POWELL.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Seat, MOUNT FELICITY, in the county of Berkley, in the ſtate of Virginia, where the ſubſcriber lives, containing 1125 acres; few tracts of land poſſeſs as many advantages as this; Bullſkin, a never failing limeſtone ſtream running nearly through the middle of it, affords conveniences and advantages rarely to be met with, particularly two very fine mill ſeats, one of which has a fall of 22 feet 9 inches, and from the ſtream a large quantity of meadow may be watered. The ſoil is rich, the land level, well timbered, and but little broken with the limeſtone; about 400 acres of the land are cleared, in excellent order for cropping, every field having a communication with the water, and good fences; there are about 40 acres of good timothy meadow, and the quantity may be encreaſed to 150 or 200 acres, the greateſt part of which may, at all ſeaſons of the year, be watered from the ſtream. As this land lies open to the barrens, where there are many hundred acres without timber, and thick ſet with blue graſs, it affords one of the beſt ranges in America. The improvements are a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, ſpring-houſe, and other neceſſary out-houſes. The ſituation is about two miles from Shannondoah river, and ten from Harper's Ferry, upon Potowmack. Upon paying a part of the money in hand, long credit will be given for the remainder. For further particulars, and a view of the premiſes, enquire of

¶ 8 w. JOHN GAUNTS.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT noted tavern where the ſubſcriber now lives, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, beautifully ſituated on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county. The plantation contains about 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 25 acres of which are good meadow watered by a fine ſtream that runs near the houſe, the fields are in good order having been all limed twice, and ſome of them three times. The buildings are a two-ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen and brew-houſe, ſpring-houſe and a large ſtable all of ſtone; a log barn, ſheds, &c. In the brew-houſe is a copper that will contain 120 gallons. Near the Houſe is a limekiln and a good quarry of ſtone near to it. There are likewiſe ſix tenements, four of which are let on groundrent for ever, and the other two by the year, as follows:

No. 1. A log houſe and garden three pounds per annum for ever.

No. 2. A log houſe and three acres of ground on which is a tanyard, four pounds ten ſhillings per annum for ever.

No. 3. A ſtone houſe, ſhop and garden, three pounds per annum for ever.

No. 4. A log houſe and one acre and an half of ground, two pounds five ſhillings per annum for ever.

No. 5. A good log houſe and garden, now rents for three pounds.

No. 6. A well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, piazza and kitchen, with one acre and an half of land, rents for twelve pounds per annum. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant and equal to moſt for a tavern, having the advantage of four roads, beſides the Lancaſter road.

The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion, and if he chooſes may alſo have the hay and grain in the barn and crop in the ground.

For further particulars and terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN KERLIN.

Eaſt Whiteland, July 23, 1784. tbctf.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday evening laſt, out of Philip Riffett's paſture, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, ſix years old, has a white ſtar in his forehead, docked very ſhort, has been bit by a horſe on his back, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and returns him to the ſubſcriber, in Vincent townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Auguſt 17, 1784. † PHILIP RIFFETTS.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton, on the 4th inſtant (Auguſt) An Iriſh Servant Boy, named EDWARD M'KAEHILL, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock marked, black curled hair, blue eyes, down look, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. He came over in the ſhip Volunteer to Philadelphia laſt fall, and has often expreſſed a deſire of returning to Ireland. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board of a ſhip, either at Philadelphia or New-York, for that purpoſe. He ſtole, and took with him, a large new holſter piſtol and ſundry clothes, ſome of which were a brown ſuperfine cloth coat, has been turned, and is too long for him, white caſſimer jacket and breeches, an old caſtor hat without loops, half worn black grain ſhoes, with large white metal buckles, and white ribbed ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

§ ANDREW LEDLIE.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to carry him off.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, about a twelve month ago, a black COW. She was adverriſed ſoon after ſhe came, but no owner appeared. The owner is deſired to come for the laſt time, prove his property, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold according to law.

Auguſt 14, 1784. § ABRAHAM CASTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2832.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1784.

General Post-Office,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1784.

THE increaſe of commercial intercourſe between this city and New-York, having rendered an additional rider neceſſary, The mail from New-York will, in future, be received three times in each week, viz.

On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, } at twelve o'clock at noon:

And the returns will be forwarded on the ſame days, at 2 o'clock.

As this plan is calculated for expedition, the greateſt punctuality is neceſſary; it is therefore hoped that letters will be left at the Office ſeaſonably, to prevent their being delayed until the next poſt day.

The rider, who has uſually left this Office on Friday for Annapolis, will henceforward leave it on SATURDAY, at twelve o'clock at noon, and carry the mail only to Baltimore.

By order of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
JAMES BRYSON, Aſſiſtant.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be SOLD, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, *viz.*

BROADCLOTHS, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, moreens, crapes, dorſetrees, camblets, flannels, beſt 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, and 7 4 blankets, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, ſaggathies, white and brown buckrams, glaized and brown linens, Iriſh ditto, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, India and other calicoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, oznabrigs, ſcarff twiſt, deathhead and baſket buttons, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, ſilver plated and double gilt yellow buttons, Dunſcomb metal ditto, ſhirt ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, beſt large plain Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed and check ditto, kenting ditto, white ſarſnet and perſians, black ſattin, table cloths, clouting diaper, beſt hyſon and ſouchong tea, of the firſt quality, black Leghorn hats, ſilk velvets, ſhoe-buckles, ſtirrups and bridle bitts, Saddlers webb and tacks, 3, 4, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, frying pans, flat-irons, taylor's ſhears, worſted bindings, Tully and Scotch garters, ſlates, china cups, ſaucers and bowls by the box, Queen's ware by the crate, ſhot, red and white lead, verdigreaſe, mens ſhoes, long and ſhort pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, cotton and jack cards, ivory and horn combs, candleſticks, locks, muſlins, felt hats, black and white gauzes, indigo, coffee, Muſcovado ſugar, beſt Liſbon wine four years old. †

A QUANTITY of excellent

PORK & IRISH MESS BEEF,

In Tierces and Barrels, to be SOLD by

EDWARD EVANS,

At South-ſtreet Wharff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious CITY LOT, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and adjoining the ſouth-weſt corner of the burying-ground, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 50 feet, and in depth 114 feet 6 inches.

Alſo another LOT within the city, ſituate on the North ſide of Pine ſtreet, and between the Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, containing 3 acres and 3 quarters. The title indiſputable, and clear of any incumbrance. For terms or further particulars, enquire of JOHN DRINKER and Co. in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,----

Who have lately imported, and have for SALE, a variety of

European and *Eaſt-India* GOODS,

Among which are,-----

OZNABRIGS, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, Ruſſia huckaback and diaper, raven duck, brown and white drilling, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, ſtriped ticking, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, yard 3 8ths, and 6 qr. checks, ſtriped hollands, kenting in pieces, check, pin-work and kenting handkerchiefs, jeans, fuſtains, fine thickſet and queen cord, buckrams rattinets, durants, beſt broad callimancoes, ſaggathies, Joan's ſpinnings and moreens, red, white, yellow and figured flannels and ſerges, cambricks and lawns, black mode, ell wide perſians, ginghams, chintz patna, bandanoe, lungee, ſilk and pullicat romalls, 6 qr. humhums and coſſaes, ribbands, ferrets, bindings, gartering, ſewing ſilk and ſcarf twiſt, tapes, bobbins, threads, thimbles needles and pins, a neat aſſortment of felt, with white and black caſtor hats, hatters jack cords and hat trimmings, china ware aſſorted in boxes, wool and cotton cards, frying-pans, iron ſhovels, copper tea kettles, patent caſt iron tea-kettles and ſauce-pans, Briſtol and London pewter 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. common and fine drawn nails, cheſt and padlocks, deſk and braſs handled door locks, H and HL hinges, an aſſortment of ſadlery and plated ſpurs, ſhoe nippers, ſhoe tacks, awl blades and knives, maſons and plaiſterers trowels, lathing and carpenters hammers, files, nail and ſpike gimblets, table and deſert knives and forks, cutteau, piſtol capped, common pocket and penknives and ſciſſars, white and yellow metal ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, ſhoe chapes, copper, pinchbeck and plated ditto, writing paper, paſteboards, ink powder, ink ſtands, temple ſpectacles, braſs cocks, ſnuffers, candleſticks, braſs ſcales, handbellows, ſnuff-boxes, ſleeve links, ivory and horn combs, horn, metal, plated and fancy coat and veſt buttons; alſo good well flavoured Madeira Wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 24th inſtant,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, in Pencader hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing 150 acres, ſubject to a leaſe of four years from the 25th of March next; the leſſee is to improve 103 acres, about 20 acres are fit for graſs, and the leſſee is to leave all the low ground in ſuch ſoil, and under good fence; and now pays 25l. per annum. Said land adjoins lands of Thomas Rees, deceaſed, David Howell and William Williams. The purchaſer, on paying one half caſh may have two years for the remainder, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, by THOMAS PUSEY.

New-Caſtle, Sept. 1, 1784. ¶

WAS taken up about two weeks ago, a red COW, the right horn ſawed off, a white ſtroke on her back, white tail, and white under her belly. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to MIRTIN VILAND, at Point-no-Point, on Hugh Roberts's place, 5 miles from Philadelphia, proving their property, and paying charges, may have her again. *Sept.* 13. ¶

NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 20, 1784.

A PETITION from Mary Ewing, widow and adminiſtratrix of all and ſingular the goods, &c. of Samuel Ewing, late of Salem county, Eſq; deceaſed, was read, ſetting forth, that the ſaid deceaſed, ſhortly before his death, purchaſed a plantation, that the purchaſe money remains unpaid to a larger amount than the perſonal eſtate if ſold would pay; that ſhe is adviſed no part of the lands can be ſold to pay the debts till the perſonal eſtate is firſt ſold and paid out; and praying that a law may be paſſed to veſt ſufficient power in the petitioner or ſome other perſon, to ſell ſo much of the lands as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the debts.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to preſent a bill agreeably to the prayer of her petition, advertiſing the purport of the ſame, and a copy of this order for three weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

IN purſuance of the above order, NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented to the Legiſlature at their next ſitting, for the purpoſes above mentioned.

September 4, 1784. ¶ MARY EWING.

PETER WHITESIDE & Co.

Have for SALE,

COARSE and fine Blankets, Coating Flannels, Yorkſhire Cloths, Dowlas, Britannias, | Ruſſia and Raven Duck, Hyſon, Souchong and Green Teas.

September 6.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors who are in arrears for the effective ſupply ſinking fund and county taxes for the year 1782, that unleſs they ſettle and pay their reſpective ballances to the County Treaſurer on or before the 8th of October next, the Commiſſioners are determined to proceed againſt ſuch delinquent Collectors, as the law directs.

NATHAN GIBSON,
Philad. Sept. 1, 1784. MICHAEL SHUBART, JOHN BROOKE, } Commiſſrs.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the houſe of James Cumming, or Cumming and Macarty, of l'Orient, or to James Cumming, acting for Cumming and Macarty, at Philadelphia, in the year 1783, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Attorney to William Macarty, ſurviving partner of ſaid houſe. ¶ 3 m. JOHN CHALONER.

A Purſe of Thirty Guineas,

TO be run for over a fine courſe at Middletown, New-Caſtle county, and State of Delaware, on the 21ſt day of September next, four miles and repeat, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the Jocky Club, Annapolis. Alſo will be run for on the 22d of September, *A Purſe of Twenty Guineas*, three miles and repeat, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, carrying weight for blood and age, to fall from 9 ſtone and lowering 7 pounds for every quarter blood and 7 pounds for every year. A ſweepſtake will be run for the third day, one mile and repeat, agreeable to the rules of the ſecond days racing. Proper certificates will be required and the Horſes ſhewn and entered two days before running or pay double entrance at the poſt, four reputed Horſes to ſtart, or no race. Any perſon keeping a booth ſhall pay FOUR DOLLARS, and apply for ſtalls two days before the race. Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all diſputes concerning ſaid races, by

Auguſt 30, 1784. ¶ JAMES BUCHANAN.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1784.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of PATRICK GARVEY and WILLIAM KEMBLE was diſolved the 25th ult. all Perſons having Accounts againſt ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to have them ſettled. ¶ WILLIAM KEMBLE.

Eaſton, Auguſt 28, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, at the premiſes, on the 17th of September next, at noon, a certain Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Northampton, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of fifteen ſhillings, late the property of Peter Nagle; ſeized and taken in execution, by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

For a HORSE-THIEF and HORSE,

A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES WEBB, near Lancaſter, a bright bay HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, in tolerable order, has a round body, black legs and mane, and a black ſwitch tail, with a little white on one ſide of one of his hind feet, a few white hairs in his forehead, has a dark ſtreak from the hind part of his back down to his tail, he is about fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters, with a good carriage, his head is rather large, with middling long ears; he had a neck-lock on when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures the thief, that he may be proſecuted to conviction, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe, and reaſonable charges.

September 3, 1784. ‖ WILLIAM WEBB.

NOTICE is hereby given to ANDREW GALLOWAY, late of a place called the Top Mill, in the county of Antrim, near Ballimony, who in the year 1774 came over to Philadelphia in the ſhip Hannah, from Londonderry, taught ſchool for ſome time, then went to jobbing, and when the war begun went to ſea, and was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, afterwards taken by the Spaniards and confined ten or twelve months, and returned to this city again ſome time after, that his brother John Galloway is arrived from Ireland, and is very deſirous to ſee or hear from him, as it would be conſiderably to his advantage. Information reſpecting the ſaid Andrew, whether he be living or dead, by letter to Mr. James Hunter, merchant in Philadelphia, or the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, who intends ſhortly to return to Ireland.

Philad. Sept. 4, 1784. † JOHN GALLOWAY.

September 3, 1784.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June laſt, Two ſtray CATTLE, the one a red ſteer, with a white face, the other a brown heifer, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old each. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ ABIA JAMES.

Doctor *Hill's American* Balſam

IS ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Friend's meeting-houſe gate; alſo by Mr. George Reinhold, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the Black-Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at New-York, by Mr. Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at his place, in Kingſeſs. Price Six Shillings and Six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen Six Shillings a bottle.

This balſam is now upwards of twenty years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; that it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm; in cholics, gravel and conſumption; that it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping-cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions, in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify, who have tried other things without ſucceſs.

Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold at any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam for want of the principal ingredients, of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botaniſt.

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS and GLASS, which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Store, in Market-ſtreet, above Third-ſtreet, next door to the Old Goal, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

ANVILS, vizes and bake-irons, ſledge and hand-hammers, mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws of various kinds, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch, flat, half round, round and three ſquare rough, baſtard and ſmooth cut files, raſps of various lengths, 1-2, 3-4ths, inch, 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2 inch ſocket chiſſels and gouges, long and ſhort firmers, from 1-8th to 2 inches, ſorted, mortiſe chiſſels, turning chiſſels and gouges ſorted, plane irons, from 1 3-4ths to 3 inches, ſorted, raiſing and tooth plane irons, rabbit, plow, groving and moulding plane irons, braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, braſs and iron noſe bellows, common and poliſhed ſteel candleſticks and ſnuffers, flat and round thumb latches, braſs knob and bow latches, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch braſs knob locks, 4, 5 and 6 inch iron rim ditto, double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks, cupboard, clock caſe and proſpect ditto, trunk and writing deſk ditto, horſe and padlocks of different kinds, dreſſing box and drawer locks, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 inch ſtock locks, common and beſt, gun locks and mounting, iron and braſs wire ſorted, clock bells, and movements in ſetts, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for deſks and drawers, &c. braſs turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various ſizes, Venetian and common curtain rings, braſs ſconces and door knockers, window faſtenings, bell pulls and cranks, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch braſs H hinges, deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea cheſt and proſpect ditto, deſk fall and cupboard braſs locks, braſs bolts and bag locks, braſs cocks of ſeveral ſizes, mens, youths and childrens ſilvered and common coffin handles, fiſh ſkins for joiners, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch iron H and HL hinges, rule joint table, dovetail, writing deſk and cheſt hinges of ſeveral ſizes, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. ſprigs, 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6d. trunk and clout nails, 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 12. and 20d. fine drawn nails, long and ſhort hob nails, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch very beſt bright and common augers, center, ſpool, chair, rake and dowel bits, ſorted, common and kirby fiſh hooks, ſnap and wire mouſe traps, ſteel ſpring rat ditto, iron traces and back bands, carpenters and coopers axes and adzes, carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers, pincers and nippers, ſprigging awls and ſcrew-drivers, ſhoemakers awl blades and tacks, ſteel coffee, and box ſpice mills, poliſhed brick and plaiſtering trowels, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch flat and round bolts, large ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards, ſcythes and ſickles, riffles for whetting ſcythes, drawing and curriers knives and ſteels, box pullies and window line, flat and round head wood ſcrews, from 3-8ths to 3 inches, ſcrew plates, 5, 6, 7, 8 and ten inch ſquare ſteel compaſſes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch coopers compaſſes and calipers, double worm ſpike and nail gimblets, aſſorted, tap and bung borers, pig and plate braſs, London glue, ſpades and ſhovels, buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks, taylors and womens ſheers and ſciſſars, London faggoted ſteel, caſt iron bake-ovens and tea kettles, iron pots, ſauce-pans, bake-plates and ſkillets, poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, thick and thin iron plate, chafing diſhes and braſs kettles, alſo American red clover and timothy ſeeds of the laſt year's growth.

An Aſſortment of SADLERY WARE, amongſt which are, Straining, diaper and worſted webs, a variety of men and women's ſtirrups, ſnaffle, coach, chaiſe and other bridle-bitts, tinned and poliſhed, ſaddlers buckles of moſt ſorts, coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture complete, ſtraining irons and hammers, pricking and creaſing irons, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 ounce tacks, punches and awls of various ſizes.

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood, ditto brazil, ditto ſanders, woad and orchill, jack cards, 2d. 3d. 4d. and 5d. tenter hooks.

PAINTS, &c.

Ground and dry white lead, ground and dry red lead, ground and dry yellow oker, ground and dry Spaniſh brown, ground Venetian red, white vitriol, litharge, &c. &c. glaſs, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 19 by 17, 25 by 18, 28 by 20, &c.

N. B. Glaſs cut to any pattern, either round, oval or ſquare.

*** The higheſt price given for bees wax, flax, clover and timothy ſeeds.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL ſmall, new, well finiſhed HOUSES, in an agreeable ſituation, in the Northern Liberties, at ſuch a price, that the rents will produce at leaſt 8 1-3d per cent. intereſt per annum. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER's, at the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where the terms will be made known.

EXTRACT *from the* MINUTES *of the* COUNCIL *of* CENSORS, *Friday, Auguſt* 27, 1784.

REASONS for diſmiſſing from the report of the committee " appointed to enquire whether the conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate in every part, and whether the legiſlative and executive branchesof government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or aſſumed to themſelves, or exerciſed other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the conſtitution;" the act of General Aſſembly, intituled " An act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the city of *Philadelphia*, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the revolution and to the government of the commonwealth, and to erect the ſame into an Univerſity, paſſed on the 27th day of *November*, 1779."

1ſt. BECAUSE the corporation, named " The Truſtees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of *Philadelphia*, in the province of *Pennſylvania*," conſtituted by two charters granted by the late proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, the firſt bearing date the 13th *July*, 1753, and the ſecond on the 14th *May*, 1755, had *loſt their activity, and were incapable of exerciſing their eſſential functions*; the power of appointing new truſtees, and of appointing or diſcharging the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt and Profeſſors, or any of them, being loſt long before this act of Aſſembly was made—and theſe integral and vital parts being *extinct*, the body-corporate, if not diſſolved, was ſo far *dead*, that it could not be *re-animated*, or put again *in motion* by any power of its own. For at the time the act of Aſſembly aforeſaid was paſſed, there were but ſeven of the twenty-four perſons named in the charter of 1755, who were not either dead, or who had not reſigned their truſts, to wit, *Benjamin Franklin, William Shippen, William Allen, Joſeph Turner, James Hamilton, Thomas Bond* and *Alexander Steadman*, the laſt of whom was civilly dead, he having been attainted of high treaſon; and upon a careful inveſtigation of the minutes of the board, we find, that there were never preſent at the election of a new truſtee, from the date of the laſt charter, thirteen members, except on the 11th *January*, 1757, when *Benjamin Chew*, Eſquire, was choſen to be one of the truſtees, ſo that with him there were but ſeven (were there no other objection) who were capable of doing any buſineſs.

By the laſt charter, the truſtees were enabled " to fix the number capable of doing buſineſs at a meeting, which number ſo met ſhall, by the majority of votes, tranſact any *particular affair* or buſineſs, in as ample and effectual a manner as if all the ſaid truſtees were preſent; excepting always, the nominating, conſtituting and diſcharging the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt, Profeſſors, or any of them, in all and every of which acts there ſhall be *thirteen* members of the ſaid corporation *preſent* and *conſenting*."—If therefore thirteen members were not only required to be *preſent*, but *conſenting* to the nominating, conſtituting and diſcharging one of the Profeſſors, it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that an equal number at leaſt was requiſite for the nominating and conſtituting a truſtee—however, as to the number neceſſary for electing a truſtee, the charter is ſilent, and therefore it appears to us, that this act muſt be done agreeably to the rule of the common law, which, in ſuch caſe, always requires a majority of the whole ſociety. But be that as it may, it is exceedingly clear, that thirteen were abſolutely neceſſary to the appointing or removing of the Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt or a Profeſſor, and if there were not the number ſufficient for theſe purpoſes, the *vital parts* of the body corporate were *extinct*.

On the firſt of *June*, 1778, the names of thoſe who were ſaid to be truſtees, were according to information, from the minutes of the board and otherwiſe, as follow:

James Hamilton, William Allen, Joſeph Turner, John Penn, Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman, Amos Strettell, John Redman, John Lawrence, Thomas Cadwallader and *Thomas Bond*, non-jurors, and ſo diſabled.

Alexander Stedman, Andrew Allen, Jacob Duche, junior, attainted of treaſon.

Thomas Willing, Samuel Powell and *Edward Shippen*, took the oath on the 30th *May*, 1778, in the city, juſt before the enemy left it.

Benjamin Franklin, William Shippen, William White, and *Thomas Mifflin* jurors.

They were twenty-one in number, of whom eleven were diſabled from executing the truſt, by neglecting to take in due time the oath of allegiance and abjuration, and three others were civilly dead, they having been attainted of high treaſon; ſo that *ſeven* only remained who were capable of executing any part of the truſt, and of theſe, three had remained with the Britiſh army in the city, and voluntarily put themſelves under the power and dominion of the enemy

The following remarkable entry appears in the minute book of theſe gentlemen, dated the 18th *June*, 1779.

" Preſent; Mr. *Chew*, Mr. *Willing*, Mr. Hopkinſon (who had joined them in *October*, 1778) Mr. *White*, Dr. *Shippen* and Dr. *Redman*."

" It was alſo reſolved, that Mr. *Alexander Stedman*, not having for many years appeared at the board, and being now *removed to New-York*, his place ſhall be *ſupplied* at this board by the choice of a new truſtee."

On this we ſhall only obſerve, that theſe gentlemen well knew, that *Alexander Stedman, Andrew Allen* and *Jacob Duche*, junior, had been attainted of treaſon long before, of which they take no notice, but on the contrary reſolve, that the place of *Alexander Stedman* ſhall be *ſupplied*, determining, by implication, as far as they could, that the act of attainder was void and of no effect, and declaring in the face of a law of their country, that his place as a truſtee was full, till vacated by his removing to *New-York*, for we find that by charter, going to live *five* miles from *Philadelphia* city, vacated the ſeat of a truſtee.

There appears another entry among the minutes of theſe perſons, of the 28th *June*, 1779, which is as followeth:

" Preſent:----Mr. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Shippen*, Dr. *Redman*, Mr. *Chew*, Mr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Strettell*, Mr. *Hopkinſon*, Dr. *Bond* Mr. *White* and Mr. *Willing*.

" It being reſolved, that the ſeats of *Andrew Allen*, Eſq; and the Rev. Mr. *Duche*, are vacant, it is agreed to chooſe two new truſtees in their room, on the third *Tueſday* in *July*, of which due notice is to be given to all the truſtees, as uſual."

We remark, on this proceeding, that theſe gentlemen could not, nor could any corporation, vacate the ſeat of a member by a bare reſolve, but they did not chooſe to aſſign their attainder as a reaſon, and they were now *afraid* to aſſign any other; for this was done after the Houſe of Aſſembly had heard of their inimical diſpoſition towards the *American* cauſe and the revolution, and had appointed a committee to enquire into their conduct and affairs. Theſe entries are in the hand-writing of the Reverend *William Smith*, the former provoſt of the ſaid college.

2d. Becauſe no new truſtee could be elected and take his ſeat at the board, without taking an oath of allegiance to the *King of Great-Britain*, which was made a condition precedent by the charter.

3d. Becauſe the corporation paſſed a bye-law on the 14th day of *June*, 1764, whereby the provoſt was always to be a member of the church of *England*, and the vice-provoſt to be a perſon diſſenting from that church; and *no perſon afterwards elected a truſtee was to be permitted to take his ſeat at the board, until he ſubſcribed the ſame.*

By which the original plan and foundation of the ſeminary was *narrowed*, an addition made to the charters, contrary to their ſpirit, and in the face of them, and the truſtees were bound in an arbitrary manner to ſupport this bye law. Viewing this bye-law in every light, and perceiving its tendency and operation, we conceive that it amounts to a forfeiture of the ſaid charters.

4th. Becauſe the education of youth has been always conſidered by the greateſt philoſophers and law-givers, as the moſt certain ſource of the tranquility and happineſs both of private families, and of ſtates and empires. Youth are as the nurſery of the ſtate, and from among them magiſtrates, miniſters, and all perſons placed in authority and influence, are taken; and it is evident, that the good education of thoſe who are one day to fill thoſe places, will have a powerful effect on the whole body of the ſtate, and ſtamp the ſpirit and general character of the whole nation. The republic is as much intereſted in the proper education of children, as their parents; and therefore it behooves the ſtate to take care that in public ſeminaries and ſchools, they be early inſpired with a love of their country, reſpect for its laws, and a taſte for the principles and maxims of the ſtate, wherein they are to ſpend their lives. The ſpirit and character of a republic is very different from that of a monarchy, and can only be imbibed by education. From theſe principles, we conceive that it was the duty of the Legiſlature of the commonwealth, as guardians of the rights of the people (and we have no doubt of their power) after ſo recent and great a revolution from monarchy, to take eſpecial care of the education of the youth in the firſt ſeminary in the ſtate, to place it under the direction of gentlemen, not only of education, but of known republican principles, and of tried virtue;---and by all means in their power to prevent the commonwealth from receiving any detriment, either from the influence of men hoſtile to equal liberty, or inimical to the revolution and independence of this ſtate; or from any other cauſe. We doubt not that it appeared to the General Aſſembly in 1779, which paſſed the act under conſideration, as it doth to us, that the great majority of the late truſtees of the college of *Philadelphia*, were not only hoſtile to our independency, but abettors of the cauſe of the King of *Great-Britain*, and totally diſqualified for ſuch a truſt under our preſent government.

To remedy all theſe defects, incapacities, forfeitures and evils, legiſlative interpoſition became abſolutely neceſſary. They accordingly re-animated the orphan ſeminary, gave it new guardians, ſecured its eſtates and intereſts, which were very near being loſt, re-eſtabliſhed the inſtitution on its original broad bottom, provided it with new funds, and beſtowed on it a new name, and additional honors.---In this the General Aſſembly injured no man's property, they violated no part of the conſtitution of the college, but they added new ſtrength to it. The qualified and worthy gentlemen among the former truſtees, at any rate had but a naked truſt in the eſtates of the college, uncoupled with any intereſt whatſoever. And upon the whole, ſo far from cenſuring the Aſſembly who paſſed the act referred to, they merit the warmeſt thanks of their conſtituents for their wiſdom, virtue and juſt attention to the happineſs of their country, diſplayed on this occaſion.

5th. Becauſe that although we highly reprobate all intermeddling of the General Aſſembly with the eſtates, intereſts or miſdeeds of individuals, who are by the bill of rights ſecured the privilege of trial by jury, unleſs the matter be ſtrictly within the cognizance of the Houſe, or be proceeded on by orderly impeachment, yet we have no idea that corporations, which are the creatures of ſociety, can, under the bill of rights, plead any exemption from legiſlative regulation. Caſes may be ſuppoſed with the higheſt probability, wherein, without breaking any law that may be deviſed, a body corporate might become not only a nuiſance but dangerous; and therefore we cannot concede, that a charter obtained perhaps by fraud or impoſition, or granted through the facility of our repreſentatives, cannot be altered or repealed by any ſucceeding General Aſſembly. Of this the Univerſity of *Oxford*, leſs improvidently in the reign of *William* the third of *England*, in the hands of the diſaffected, is a ſtriking proof. If this doctrine were true, and verdicts aſcertaining the abuſe of charters were previouſly neceſſary, the extravagant inequality of repreſentation in the *Engliſh* parliament could never be reduced to original principles, nor the rotten boroughs, as they are called, be deprived of their miſchievous privileges. For it is plain, that this evil can only be cured by a law, which ſhall paſs through all their charters. Nay, at this rate, ſhould the bank of *North-America*, or any other corporation, become a monſter of weight and influence, and be able to counteract and over-rule our legiſlative proceedings, nothing leſs than a general riſing of the people would be equal to the exigence.

We conſider that theſe *imperii in imperio*, theſe governments within the government of the ſtate, holding common eſtates of large value, and exerciſing the power of making *bye-laws*, as againſt the ſpirit and the policy of democracy, and only to be endured in order to obtain advantages which may greatly counterbalance the inconveniences and dangers which accompany them. In Pennſylvania we have not a ſole executive officer of permanency and weight, ſufficient to reſtrain, and whoſe intereſt it is to keep thoſe communities in awe; they may, therefore, gradually produce an indirect, yet firm ariſtocracy over the ſtate, before we be aware of the miſchief.

In England a charter *miſuſed* may be diſſolved in a court of law upon the verdict of a jury; and if the King be deceived by falſe ſuggeſtions of the grantees, the Court of Chancery has authority to repeal the charter, ſo obtained by fraud. But will it be ſaid, that an act of incorporation paſſed here can be forfeited, or repealed for impoſition on the Houſe, unleſs by the Legiſlature? In fine, this doctrine, that the General Aſſembly ought not to interfere with a corporate body, till a verdict of *miſ-uſer* has been found againſt it, involves this abſurdity that one Houſe of General Aſſembly can enact a law that no ſucceeding General Aſſembly can alter, amend or repeal, without the conſent of the corporators, who may be highly intereſted in oppoſing the interpoſition of the Legiſlature.

By recurring to the journals of the General Aſſembly, we find that on the 29th and 30th of *September*, and 1ſt of *October*, 1779, the ſaid truſtees and pretended truſtees were heard by counſel before the Houſe; and that a bill for the purpoſe of confirming the eſtates and for new modelling the ſeminary, was afterwards ordered, brought in and read in Aſſembly; but from want of time, recommended to the early attention of the next Houſe; and that the ſucceeding General Aſſembly, ſoon after its meeting, ordered a new bill to be framed for the ſame purpoſe, and that although they declined to hear counſel on this ſubject, they appointed a committee to procure the evidence, papers, &c. neceſſary for the inveſtigation thereof; and that Dr. *William Smith* furniſhed to the Houſe all the information of which he was poſſeſſed.

George Bryan,	*John Smilie,*
Joſeph Hart,	*Simon Drieſbach,*
James Potter,	*James Edgar,*
Samuel Smith,	*William Montgomery,*
James M'Lene,	*John M'Dowell,*
William Finley,	*Baltzer Gebr.*
John Whitehill,	

Under the Act of Aſſembly of 1779, a Catholic is as eligible to be Truſtee, Provoſt, Vice-Provoſt, or Profeſſor in the Univerſity, as any other; ſo very large and liberal is the preſent eſtabliſhment of the ſeminary.

The preſent Truſtees of this Univerſity are, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the ſtate, the Speaker of the General Aſſembly, Chief Juſtice, Judge of Admiralty, and Attorney General, all for the time being: The ſenior Miniſters of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal, Preſbyterian, Baptiſt, Lutheran, German Calviniſt, and Roman Churches, in or near *Philadelphia* city, are alſo Truſtees, as Paſtors of the ſaid churches: His Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſquire, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Bettlee* and *George Bryan*, Eſquires, Dr. *William Shippen*, Dr. *Gerardus Clarkſon*, Dr. *James Hutchinſon*, *David Rittenhouſe*, *Timothy Matlack*, *Jonathan Bayard Smith*, *Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg*, *Joſeph Reed*, *William Moore* and *John Bayard*, Eſquires. In all twenty-five truſtees. A meeting of eleven truſtees is neceſſary to elect a new truſtee. When choſen his name is to be communicated to the Houſe of Aſſembly, which may diſallow of the perſon reported: Upon which the truſtees are to nominate another, ſubject to like rejection. To the Aſſembly for the time being, belongs the power of viſiting the ſeminary.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Lodge Alley, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. *Grand Secretary.*

A MILLER.

WANTED on hire by the month or year, a ſingle MAN, ſober, honeſt and induſtrious, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is willing to act as ſecond hand in a mill, which requires three men to attend; in a healthy part of New-Jerſey, 20 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to ROBERT LEWIS and Sons, in Philadelphia, or at Mountholly mills, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Sept. 6, 1784. ¶ NATHANIEL LEWIS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At Port Penn, New-Caſtle county, in Delaware ſtate, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, for ready money,

BETWEEN 20 and 30 valuable lots in ſaid town. Alſo for part ready money, a very valuable plantation, about 6 miles from ſaid place, and adjoining the village of St. George's, containing 300 acres, 150 are clear, and of good ſoil for grain, the remainder woodland well timbered, nearly one half of the cleared land is bounded by St. George's creek, which ſerves the purpoſe of a fence for near a mile. On ſaid farm there are a good frame houſe, with two rooms on the lower, and three on the upper floors, with a kitchen adjoining, a new barn, two new ſtables and hay loft, with other out-houſes; alſo a good apple and peach orchards. Attendance will be given at the place and day of ſale, by § JOHN STEWART.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 108 acres, ſituate in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, not far from the old furnace. The improvements on the ſaid place are two dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtabling, a pump before the door, a good orchard, ſufficient of watered meadows, and more can be made. Perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, are deſired to apply at the ſubſcribers, who can give a good title.

WILLIAM or CHRISTIAN BUTZ,
§ at Mount Pleaſant furnace.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley, on the great road from Cheſter to Darby, containing upwards of 28 acres; there is on the premiſes a good log houſe, three rooms on a floor, newly covered, at which is kept a ferry acroſs Darby-creek to Tinicum iſland, the neareſt and beſt road from Philadelphia to Cheſter; the fence is in good repair, with a ſmall orchard, and ſeveral acres of meadow may be made; as it has a fine front on the main road, with an excellent proſpect of the river Delaware, &c. it would ſuit a gentleman to erect an elegant country ſeat, 11 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, nearly adjacent.

¶ SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. If not ſold before, it will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, the 2d of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, Auguſt 27, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THREE hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres of rich land, within three miles of Winchester, ſuppoſed by good judges to be nearly equal to any in the county, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſeveral other out houſes, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe cloſe to the door, with a ſtream that waters part of 15 acres of meadow, and a much larger quantity may be made. Likewiſe a tract in Hampſhire county, containing 650 acres of very valuable land, with improvements nearly equal to the above. Any perſon that wants to purchaſe cannot help liking the land. The terms may be known, by applying to SAMUEL MAY. ¶

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Croſs Roads, in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever ſecures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, Baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Philad, Sept. 7, 1784. ¶ GEORGE KNORR.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

The celebrated French Minister, the Count de Vergennes, reputed to be as able a statesman and as accomplished a gentleman as Europe can produce, lately observed of that rising luminary, Mr. William Pitt (Premier of Great-Britain, in the 26th year of his age) that "he had the dignity of a Prince, the independence of a philosopher, and the spirit and genius of a man."

It is with the sincerest regret we announce to the public the heavy loss *they* have sustained in the death of that truly amiable and worthy gentleman THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq; merchant. This event, so unfortunate to his country (to which he was an honor and an ornament) and so agonizing to his friends, took place last Friday evening, at Georgetown, on Patowmack, after a few days illness.—It is hoped some able pen will, as an example worthy of imitation, delineate the virtues of this modest, sensible, humane and just citizen—"in whom the elements were so happily mixed, that all nature might cry aloud—*This was a MAN.*"

NEW-YORK, *September* 7.

An extract of a late letter from Paris says, "Mr. Micall, of this city, has lately compleated a head that utters words, by means of artificial organs of speech, with the true French accent. It has been the work of many years study."

The Generals Lincoln, Knox and Putnam, being appointed commissioners to settle the eastern boundary line between the American United States, and the lands belonging to Great-Britain, as agreed to by the late definitive treaty, left Boston for that purpose on the 26th ult.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 6.

"Mr. Pitt, the minister of the day, seems to possess at present the confidence of the people and their representatives. They see, or rather think they see, the virtues of the father renovated in the son. He has laid on many new taxes, and is still continuing more; but the laying of new taxes makes no real addition to the revenue; for if one tax produces 80,cool. there will be a deficiency of an equal sum from another tax. In short, taxation has been carried to its utmost length, and the imposition of new taxes is like removing a pain from one part of the body to another. Mr. Pitt has had more schemes submitted to him for the loan of the present year, than would serve to confound nine-tenths of all the financiers in Europe."

Archibald M'Niel, mentioned in our last to have been murdered in the woods on his journey to Canada, had with him upwards of 500l. sterling, specie. The deed was perpetrated by two Indians whom he had hired as his guides; the money was possibly the inducement to this horrid action.

Sept. 11, The inhabitants cannot be too vigilant in guarding against a daring band of housebreakers that at present infest this City: On Thursday morning two houses in Crown-street, were broke into, but the neighbours being alarmed, the villains made off without any considerable booty.

Last Thursday arived the Brig Lively, Captain Dekay, from Guernsey, in 43 days. On the 13th of August, Capt. Dekay spoke with the Brig Hector, Captain Baker, from Philadelphia, bound for Teneriffe, in lat. 38. long. 34. 30, out three weeks, all well.

Same day arrived the French Packet Le Fortune, in 40 days from L'Orient, and the Brig Lucy, in 66 days from Liverpool, but bring nothing interesting.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his Correspondent in this City, dated September 1, 1784.

"We have received here the most authentic acccount of the plague having broke out at Leghorn; this melancholy event ought to be published by every Printer on the Continent; more especially in New-York, where I am informed there is no Health-Office."

His Excellency Governor Clinton left Albany some days since, on his way to the Indian treaty, which is to be held at Fort Schuyler.----We are informed that a number of Indian Chiefs have already arrived at said place.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 15.

Monday arrived the ship Commerce, Capt. Truxtun, in 8 weeks from London. Her advices are no later than those brought by the British packet lately arrived at New-York.

In the Commerce came passengers, Mrs. Montgomery, John Lardner, Esq; Dr. Griffith, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Vallentine, and Mr. Samuel Fisher, of this city; Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore; Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hobart.

Same day arrived here, the ships Congress, Capt. Knox, from Londonderry; Three Brothers, Gillis, from Belfast; and Favorite John, Hughes, from Dublin. These vessels have brought near one thousand passengers. The Favorite John had 13 weeks passage.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this city.

"The politics of this country are now of little importance to us; for of whatever party, all are cold, sulky and implacable as to America, as daily experience demonstrates. If the present minister, who is a man of great character, and supposed virtue, was disposed to conciliate, and treat America liberally in point of trade, he could not do it. The spirit of this country would revolt.

"We must learn to live with frugality, practice industry, pursue new branches of commerce, and lessen our imports till they balance the exports, till then we neither shall have specie, credit, nor trade worth having."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, August 3.

"On Friday night, the 30th of July, we had one of the most severe hurricanes known for these 40 years past. Of 150 sail of vessels at Kingston and Port Royal, only 6 or 8 are saved, among which is the Jet, Captain Gibson, who drove on a mud bank at Greenwich, and will be got off; and it is said that all the vessels in the out ports are totally lost. All the sugar works in the windward part of the island are blown down; in short, no pen can describe the havock; and what is worse, there is not provisions in this town, sufficient for two weeks.

"A petition has been presented by the community to Lieutenant-Governor General Clark, to admit a free importation of provisions and lumber from America for six months, but he refused it."

Yesterday se'nnight a most horrid murder was committed on the body of Timothy M'Auliffe, at his house in Front-street, opposite Black-Horse alley. In the afternoon of that day, his servant lad (about 17 years old) was observed to shut up the house, and after locking the door, went off, giving out that his master had gone to Jersey, and that he was going somewhere else to work, until his master returned.—The three following days people in the neighbourhood were exceedingly incommoded by a most disagreeable smell, which seemed to come from Mr. M'Auliffe's house; on Saturday it was so offensive that some persons determined to enter the house, and accordingly got in at one of the windows, when they beheld a spectacle too shocking for description.—The man had been murdered in his bed, supposed on Tuesday, and remained in the same situation ever since, was nearly devoured by vermin. By a mark on his skull it appeared that the horrid deed had been committed with a hammer, as one was laying near. The boy was seen on Saturday evening at the lower end of the town. A reward is offered for apprehending him, on suspicion of his being the perpetrator, which appears highly propable, as no person besides him and his master was seen in the house during the above mentioned time; and the deceased having a large sum of money by him on the Monday before, seems to confirm this suspicion.

The General Washington, Smith, and Hope, Whipple, of Rhode-Island, are arrived at London from Virginia, the first in 34, and the last in 41 days.

The Henry, Flin, from St. Kitts; Commerce, M'Adam, from St. Kitts, and Bermuda; Hercules, Hayley, from Havanna; St. George, Robinson, and Friendship, Leager, from Turks-Island; Sally, Loggwell, from St. Croix; Resource, Logu, from St. Lucia, and Union, Clay, from New-Providence, are arrived at New-York.

*** The Piece, signed *A Citizen of Pennsylvania*, came to hand too late for this week's paper.

*** The Freemen of the County of MONTGOMERY, are requested to meet at the House of HANNAH THOMSON, in Norriton, on Saturday, the 2d of October, to form a TICKET for the ensuing Election.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

An assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will commence the Sale by Auction, (at the Office of Finance, in Market-street) of the following ARTICLES, which are the property of the United States, *viz.*

FINE and coarse blankets,
Soal leather,
Calf-skins,
Worsted stockings,
Thread,
Coarse hats,
Iron wire,
Brown linen.

Cash, Bank Notes and Notes signed by the Superintendant of Finance, will be received in payment.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To the respectable Freemen, ELECTORS for the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the honor done me the last election, in returning me your Sheriff, I am induced to request the continuance of your votes and interests at the next general election, in October; your favors again bestowed on me, shall be gratefully acknowledged by the most particular attention to the duties of the office, by Gentlemen,

Your most obliged, and most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS, of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honor you conferred by placing me on the return at the late Election, for SHERIFF, lays me under many obligations, and induces me to solicit your further favours at the ensuing Election, by continuing me on the return with the present Sheriff. Which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant,

Philad. Sept. 13, 1784. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Freeholders and other ELECTORS in the Borough and County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the encouragement you so generously gave in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff at the last general election, and the friendship you have hitherto manifested for those who have been actively employed in your behalf in the late revolution (to which I flatter myself I have some claim) I am induced to solicit your further favors at the ensuing election, so as to continue me on the return aforesaid, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by your obliged,

And most obedient humble servant,

ARCHIBALD STEELE.

Lancaster, Sept. 6. 1784. ‖

To the respectable Freemen, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE particular honor you have conferred on me, by placing me on the return with the present Sheriff at the late election, lays me under the sincerest obligations, and induces me to take the liberty to intreat the favor of your further suffrages and interest, in confirming me in said office the ensuing election in October, as it shall be my constant study to merit your approbation, while I have the pleasure of being the public's obedient humble servant, ‖ PETER FILBERT.

To the Freemen ELECTORS, of the County of MONTGOMERY.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of Inhabitants of the county, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to succeed to said office, my best endeavours shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction, and the favour gratefully remembered, by Your obedient servant,

Sept. 14, 1784. ¶ JOHN WENTZ, senior.

Manor of Moreland, September 7, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to MOSES VANCOURT, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceased, and those indebted for goods bought at the said deceased's vendue, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers, who for the convenience of the debtors will attend at the house of the Widow Kasty on the 30th day of this instant, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in the evening. Those that neglect to pay on or before that day, may expect to be put to cost. And those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, as a final settlement will soon take place.

¶ SAMUEL ERWIN,)
JOHN WATTS.) Executors.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

(Unless disposed of before at private Sale,)

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, situate in Earl township, in Lancaster county, coniaining 192 acres and allowance for roads, adjoining lands of Christopher Grosch, Valentine Rank and John Linder, and land of Gabriel Davis. The soil is good in quality; there are 15 acres of meadow already made on the land. The sale will be held on the premises on Thursday the 28th day of October next, where due attendance will be given by the subscribers, SAMUEL RANK,
CHRISTOPHER GROSCH,
¶ PHILIP GROSCH.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The stated days of sale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER M'FARLING, of Lower Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, hath lately assigned and set over all his estate to the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of his wife MARY, formerly Mary Northrop, unto me the subscriber, living in the said township, in trust for the maintenance of his said wife, and at the said time has also agreed to live separate from her bed and board: *This is to forewarn* all persons trusting the said Alexander M'Farling under expectation to be paid out of his wife's estate, so assigned to me as aforesaid. Witness my hand, this 7th day of September, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH ASHTON.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of Alexander Alexander, of the district of Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, went to sea from Philadelphia in October 1780, on board a schooner bound for the West-Indies, but being captured on the voyage, was afterwards a prisoner on board the prison ship at Charles-town, in South Carolina, and has not since been heard of: These are therefore to request the said William Alexander, if alive, to send an account to his friends in Philadelphia; or if the said William Alexander be dead, the above mentioned sum is hereby offered as a reward to any person or persons who will give authentic information thereof to the subscribers, in the said city of Philadelphia.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Philad. Sept. 9, 1784. LEWIS GRANT.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1784.

ON the 3d of this instant a certain man, who called himself Major Jacob Deer, called at the house of the subscriber, at Port Penn Neck, St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Castle, state of Delaware, and borrowed of him a Mulattoe Boy, named DICK, to go with him to Philadelphia, to ride up a young horse, and promised to send the boy home the Wednesday following, but the subscriber has not since seen the boy nor man, and by what he learned the said man's real name is Levergood, was lately a Captain of a company of riflemen in the state of Pennsylvania. The boy is about 11 years old; had on, when he was taken away, a tow shirt and trowsers, a felt hat, but his clothes have been changed since. Whoever takes up said boy and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN AUL.

Newtown, September 12, 1784.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE Goal on the night of the 11th instant, a certain JOSEPH DOAN, junior, under sentence of death for Robbery. He is about 6 feet high, well made, has short black hair, and a mark on each side of his mouth, which he received by a shot, when he was taken. Also, an Irish lad, who says his name is ROBERT CRAIGE about 19 years of age, near 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, light coloured hair, queued, a Mason by trade; had on when he went away, a fustian coat and jacket, his other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up and secures them, shall have SIX POUNDS Reward for Doan, and THREE POUNDS for Craige, and reasonable charges paid, if brought back to Newtown goal.

¶ PATRICK HUNTER, Goaler.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 28th instant, from the sign of Paoli, on Lancaster road, a bright bay HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a bald face, four white feet; the white extends nearly to the knee and gambril joints, trots, paces and canters, has a tolerable good carriage. Was left at the same time, a bay MARE, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old, four white feet, a star and snip in her face, trots, paces and canters. The owner of said Mare is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Any person securing the said Horse and Thief, shall have the above reward, if the Thief is convicted, or THREE POUNDS, with reasonable charges, for the Horse only, paid, by

August 30, 1784. ¶ RICHARD ROBINSON.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday from the subscriber, living in East Bradford township, Chester county, an Irish servant MAN, named JOHN M'NELIS, has black hair, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age; had on an old wool hat, a jacket without sleeves, the fore parts striped and the back part brown linen, home made shirt and trowsers, and old shoes broke at the toes. Whoever secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ RICHARD JONES.

September 9, 1784.

Lower Smithfield, August 10, 1784.

TAKEN up by Richard Filbery, and brought to the house of the subscriber, Two stray CREATURES, the one a mouse coloured gelding, 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, a small star in the forehead; the other a black mare, about 8 years old, trots and paces, and a large star in her forehead, and nearly the same height of the horse. The owner or owners of the above deseribed creatures, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JAMES LOGAN, Innholder.

Chester, September 6, 1784.

WAS committed this goal, SIMON CULEGAN, an Irish lad, who says he belongs to Richard Roads, near Gun-Powder Falls, Maryland. PATRICK CULEGAN, who says he belongs to Simon Cotlio, near Brookland Ferry, Long Island. HUGH HANLEY, who says he came from Ireland, in the brig Sisters, and belongs to Thomas M'Kim, of Philadelphia. Their Masters are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or otherwise they will be sold in four weeks from the above date, to defray their charges, by

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a small forrel HORSE, supposed to be about 8 years old, with some white in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § PAUL JONES.

Oxford, Chester county, September 1, 1784.

WHEREAS Ann my wife hath without any just cause eloped from my bed and board, and carried with her of my property to a considerable amount, and as I am very apprehensive she may run me in debt, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JAMES TREMBLE.

Advertisements omitted will appear in our next.

Doctor *LE MAYEUR*, Dentiſt,

WHO has been ſo ſucceſsful in tranſplanting of TEETH in New-York, propoſes to be in Philadelphia the latter end of September, where he will remain ſome time, the time of his arrival and the place of his abode will be advertiſed in the News-Papers. †

Auguſt 5, 1784.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 28th inſt. A Negroe Woman, named FANNY. Had on and took with her when ſhe went away, two calicoe ſhort gowns, one black and white ſtriped linſey, another blue and white ſtriped linen, three petticoats, one of them brown flannel, one of coarſe yellow linſey, and the other blue, red and white ſtriped cotton, two bonnets, one of them black, trimmed with gauze, the other an old blue one, five aprons, two of them tow, two check, and the other fine linen, two old tow ſhifts, two pair of thread ſtockings, and one woollen pair of pale blue; ſhe came from Guinea, when young marked on the cheeks; ſhe is thick, and ſuppoſed not quite five feet high; one of her knee joints bends in more than the other; ſhe is recorded at Lancaſter according to law. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS JOHNSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 24th of this inſtant, a HORSE and MARE, the horſe is a red roan, with a ſtar and ſnip, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, trots and paces; the mare is a dark brown, with a brand on the off ſhoulder, ſuppoſed to be Y, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Auguſt 27. ¶ JACOB DUFFIELD.

CAME to the dwelling-place of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the beginning of July laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be 4 years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, both hind feet white near half way to the ham, and a little white in her face, no brand that can be diſcerned, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 3, 1784. ¶ JOHN BATHURST.

N. B. She had been rambling about the neighbourhood for ſome time before, in company with a ſmall grey horſe colt.

THE partnerſhip of MEADE and NICOLS having expired on the 21ſt inſt. all that have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is inveſted with the ſole power and authority to ſettle and adjuſt the affairs of the ſaid partnerſhip.

Auguſt 26, 1784. ‡ GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his STORE next to his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets,

PARTICULAR and London market Madeira wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Malaga wines of the vintage 1782, of the firſt quality, in pipes and quarter caſks; Muſcovado ſugar, of the firſt and ſecond quality, in hogſheads and barrels, &c. &c. Auguſt 28, 1784. †

Servants & Redemptioners to be ſold.

JUST arrived in the ſhip Faithful Steward, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, from Londonderry, A number of young, healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by Capt. M'Cauſland, on board ſaid ſhip, lying off Walnut-ſtreet, or by

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of General Paoli on Lancaſter road, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a light brown HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, near 15 hands high, trots rough and canters long, high ſpirited, galled with the collar on the upper ſide of his neck, the hoofs of his fore feet are full of holes; the thief that ſtole him is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, betwixt 20 and 30 years of age, has dark brown hair, ſandy beard, light blue eyes, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went off a large caſtor hat bound round with black velvet, a corduroy waiſtcoat, the hind ſkirts torn off, a Sailor's jacket, white ſhirt and trowſers, at the ſame time ſtole a ſaddle half worn, with a cloth coloured ſweat cloth and a curb bridle.

Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, or the above reward for horſe and theif, if the thief is convicted, by † RICHARD ROBINSON.

Auguſt 23, 1784.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1784.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

A BRIGHT bay light bodied HORSE was hired laſt Friday morning by the day; he is 14 hands high, branded S. W. on his near hip, cuts before, has the hair rubbed off his withers, long ſwitch tail, and ſeveral ſaddle marks. The horſe had on him a large dragoon ſaddle, with two rings, a green ſaddle cloth, bound round with white, and a plated curb bridle, with one bit and two reins, and a red and white front. Whoever ſecures the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and Three Pounds for the man, who appeared to be 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. RICHARD ISSAC, at the White-horſe

† and Fountain Inn, Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of William Hunter's paſture, about a mile below this city, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, a dark cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmll ſtar in his forehead, and a yelloviſh ſpot on the out ſide of his fore leg about the ſize of a quarter of a dollar, is a natural trotter, lengthy bodied and round made, ſhod all round, has no brand nor other marks that can be recollected. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, if ſtolen, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, near Warwick furnace.

† JOHN IRONSON.

FOR SALE,

A THREE ſtory brick TENEMENT and two ſtory KITCHEN, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, free from any incumbrance. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to PHILIP WEISS, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th 1784.

JUST arrived from Drogheda, in the cutter General Waſhington, Richard Kean, Maſter, and now lying at anchor oppoſite Arch-ſtreet, a number of ſtout healthy MEN SERVANTS, among which are, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, maſons, bricklayers, weavers, taylors, hatters, tanners, coopers, labourers, gentlemens ſervants, alſo, ſeveral ſprightly, active boys, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by MATTHEW CLARKSON, at his ſtore, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, where the city vendue ſtore was kept.

He has alſo for ſale a good aſſortment of Iriſh linen, both green and bleached, ſheetings, checks, glue, hats, &c. imported in the ſaid veſſel.

NOTICE is hereby given.

WHEREAS a number of mechanics and others, redemptioners, lately arrived in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Alcorn, from Ireland, have taken the liberty to ſeek for perſons to pay their redemption money, and have not yet made known to the perſon to whom they are liable for their paſſage, whether they have got places or not; and as the days they were entitled to for redemption are expired, this is to inform the following perſons, viz. John Calaughan, brickmaker, James Murray, labourer, Patrick Langan, joiner, Thomas Young, ſawyer, James Finnigan, William Braden, Patrick Kevil, labourers, James Smyth, ſmith, Peter Ryan, tobacconiſt, Mary Dunn and William Power, or thoſe who may have them employed (as there has been information given of ſeveral of them, with the perſons in whoſe ſervice they are) to call upon the ſubſcriber, or Mr. HUGH FERGUSON, merchant, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who will inform them of the loweſt terms of their redemption, with the conditions, and aſſign their indentures. It is therefore hoped the above named perſons, with their friends or employers, will comply with this information, and ſave the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting in a more ſevere manner, which will only add to the diminution of character and accumulation of expence.

Philad. Auguſt 31. ¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the 19th inſtant, a likely black raw boned country born NEGROE FELLOW, named WILL, who is very artful and roguiſh, about 40 years of age, of the middle ſize, ſtands wide between the knees, and when ſtanding ſtoops in his knees, long ſlim feet, large ancles and long heels, he is a very handy fellow about plantation buſineſs, drives carriages well, a good plowman, can ſtock plows, underſtands ſtacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs neceſſary on a plantation. He took with him, a light coloured coat made of country fulled cloth, with metal buttons, black cloth breeches, a pair of old ſhoes and ſtockings, a brown ſhirt and hat. The ſaid fellow has been twice in Philadelphia, where, I am apprehenſive, he will go again, if not apprehended. Four Dollars, if taken up 25 miles from home or under, and reaſonable travelling charges if brought home, and ſo in proportion for every 25 miles, to the amount of the above reward.

Fairfax county, Virginia, LEWIS ELLZEY.
Auguſt 24, 1784.

N. B. All perſons are ſtrictly forbid harbouring the ſaid fellow, and all maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to carry him off at their peril. ¶

JAMES JOBSON,

Tin and Copperſmith,

HAS removed next door to the ſign of the Spinning-Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal-market, where he intends carrying on the tin and copperſmith buſineſs in its various branches, and hopes to merit the favour of all who ſhall pleaſe to employ him, as they may depend on being ſerved with the greateſt attention, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has now a quantity of tin ware, and ſome London pewter, aſſorted, of the beſt quality. Orders from town or country will be thankfully received, and packed up in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt rates. He buys old copper, pewter and lead. ¶

Cumberland goal, Auguſt 9, 1784.

THE ſubſcribers, priſoners, now confined in goal for debt, hereby give public notice to all their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jerſey, to have the benefit of the inſolvent law; they are therefore requeſted to appear at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of their eſtates ſhould no be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement purſuant to law. GIPSON WORRIL,

† CHRISTOPHER GURRIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1784.

A NEW SOCIETY

For inſuring HOUSES from Loſs by Fire.

A GREAT number of the citizens of Philadelphia, who are proprietors of houſes in the city and its ſurburbs, many of whom now are or have been Members of *the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, have found it convenient and agreeable to them to have trees planted in the ſtreets before their houſes, which the ſaid *Contributionſhip* have thought proper to prohibit by one of their bye-laws, although the ſame is expreſly permitted by a law of the State, and notwithſtanding application has been made by above forty of their Members to have the ſaid bye law repealed, who ſignified their willingneſs that an addition ſhould be made to the premium of their inſurance for the ſuppoſed riſque attending trees in caſes of fire, as is now done with reſpect to bake-houſes, coopers, apothecaries and oil mens ſhops, ſtores containing pitch, tar, brimſtone, &c. which application has been rejected.

Wherefore a number of perſons, deſirous of having their houſes inſured from loſs by fire, and ſeeing themſelves precluded from the advantages of the preſent inſtitution, have judged it neceſſary to form another ſociety for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and have entered into an agreement, that as ſoon as ſo many perſons as have property in houſes to the value of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds collectively, ſhall have ſigned the ſaid agreement, a meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhould be called, to form a plan for the management of the intended ſociety.

That having no intention to prejudice the inſtitution already eſtabliſhed, and being only actuated by a deſire to ſecure their own property, they further agreed, that if the bye-law above referred to ſhall be repealed within two months from the date of their agreement, which was the 5th of July, 1784, that then their ſaid agreement ſhould be void, or otherwiſe to be carried into execution.

Supſcriptions to near the amount above preſcribed having already been made, at a meeting of the ſubſcribers it was unanimouſly agreed to lay their proceedings before the public, and to inform ſuch as are diſpoſed to join them, that ſubſcription papers are lodged with Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, in Second-ſtreet, and Mr. JOHN PHILIPS, at the corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers will be held in September next, whereof each one will be informed by a particular notice.

HEAD and SANSOM,

Have for SALE, by the piece or package, at their ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, an aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the late veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Cork, which they mean to diſpoſe of upon low terms.

ALSO powder and ſhot, a quantity of red lead, magnus, Crowly ſteel, bliſtered ditto, nails, window glaſs, frying pans, bar lead, tin in boxes, wire, mill-ſaws, London pewter in caſks, and a few boxes of china, well aſſorted, &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC.

THE vacation, in the ſubſcriber's academy, having commenced on Saturday, the 31ſt of July, it is judged expedient to give this public notice that the different ſchools, of which it is compoſed, will be opened again on Monday the 30th inſtant.

By the regulations of this ſeminary, the ſtudents employ one half of the public hours, every day, in the French ſchool, when directed by their parents or guardians.

Young ladies are accommodated, as uſual, with ſeparate apartments, and proper tutors attend, alternately, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh and French Languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography. ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Auguſt 15, 1784.

The FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PETER DUPLESSIS, French maſter in Mr. Brown's Academy, being a native of France, and having received a liberal education in that kingdom, reſpectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a FRENCH EVENING SCHOOL, at his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, for the purpoſe of inſtructing young gentlemen in that uſeful language, on the moſt approved and conciſe plan.

The ſchool will begin on the evening of Monday, the 30th inſtant, and to be continued from 6 till 8 o'clock, three evenings every week, till the firſt day of May next.

Having the advantage of ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with eaſe and propriety, thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their attendance, will thereby be much facilitated in their learning, and they will find that no endeavour, on his part, ſhall be wanting to preſerve that nice punctilio and decorum neceſſary in ſchools of this nature.

Auguſt 17, 1784. P. DUPLESSIS.

N. B. French or Engliſh papers tranſlated on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on improving Leaſes,

UPWARDS of 8000 acres of limeſtone LAND, ſituate on the waters of Penn's creek, in Northumberland county, generally known by the name of Bruſhey Valley. This tract is well watered, and on it are ſundry mill ſeats, and the ſoil is equal if not ſuperior to Penn's Valley, which is thickly ſettled (or any other body of land in this part of the country) and divided from it only by a ſmall ridge of broken ground. The waggon road opened from Derr's mill on the Suſquehanna through Buffaloe and Penn's Vallies, runs parallel to, and within three miles of, theſe lands, for a conſiderable diſtance. The proprietor intends, if health will permit, to ſpend from about the 15th to the 25th of October next on thoſe lands, where he may be found by any perſon deſirous of viewing the ground and treating with him. The terms to the purchaſers or leaſers will be made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

tbetf. SAMUEL MILES, Philadelphia.

THE ſubſcriber having acted in the capacity of Overſeer in the farming buſineſs ſome years paſt, and being perfectly acquainted with every ſpecies of buſineſs in that line, would wiſh to engage with any gentleman in that capacity either in the ſtate of Virginia, South-Carolina or Georgia, upon moderate terms. He flatters himſelf he can be ſufficiently recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, and will exert his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction to his employer. For more particular information, apply to JOHN MILLER, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets Auguſt 17, 1784.

Cumberland goal, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 24, 1784.

WAS taken up the 12th inſtant, near Cohanſey creek, a Negroe man, quite naked, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, he calls himſelf BILL, ſays he is a freeman, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a ſmart active young fellow; it is ſuppoſed he has ſwam from ſome veſſel. His Maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

Stop and ſecure the MURDERER.

MADE his eſcape laſt evening out of Cæcil county goal, a certain STEPHEN PORTER, committed for the wilful murder of a certain Thomas Dunn. The ſaid Porter is this country born, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, thin dark brown hair, tied behind, and a little bald on the crown of his head, remarkable light grey eyes, a ſcar on his upper lip, and the ſkin of his hands very rough and ſhriveled; it is unneceſſary to deſcribe his cloathing, as he undoubtedly will change them. His eſcape was effected by ſome villains, his accomplices, in the duſk of the evening. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the ſaid Porter in any goal in the Thirteen United States, ſo that he may be brought to trial, by

RICHARD BOND, Sheriff of Cæcil county,

Auguſt 12, 1784. § ſtate of Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, a frame Kitchen back of it, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the Widow Dutton's Beer-houſe, now occupied by Robert Wickerſham, harneſs-maker. The lot is 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent. For terms, apply to JOSEPH BOLTON, in Water-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet. §3w otf

To ALL whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the year 1779, purchaſed of Jacob Waggoner 20 acres of land, it being part of a larger tract, held by ſaid Waggoner, ſituated in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by lands of Dewalt Neeſs, the ſubſcriber, George Neeſs, and others; and as the ſaid Waggoner refuſes unjuſtly to make me a deed for ſaid 20 acres, agreeable to our contract, though the ſubſcriber has a peaceable poſſeſſion and hath paid the purchaſe money; and as I have been informed the ſaid Waggoner, in order to defraud me, intends mortgaging the deed of ſaid land; I therefore take this method of informing all thoſe whom he may apply to for that purpoſe, not to take a mortgage on the ſaid deed of my land, which he fraudulently detains from me, and for which I have now an action depending againſt him. ¶ PETER SNYDER.

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SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2833.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1784.

PUBLIC GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will commence the ſale by Auction, (at the Office of Finance, in Market-ſtreet) of the following ARTICLES, which are the property of the United States, *viz.*

FINE and coarſe blankets,
Soal leather,
Calf-ſkins,
Worſted ſtockings,
Thread,
Coarſe hats,
Iron wire,
Brown linen.

Caſh, Bank Notes and Notes ſigned by the Superintendant of Finance, will be received in payment.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Lodge Alley, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under this juriſdiction are requeſted punctually to attend.

By order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. *Grand Secretary.*

A MILLER.

WANTED on hire by the month or year, a ſingle MAN, ſober, honeſt and induſtrious, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is willing to act as ſecond hand in a mill, which requires three men to attend; in a healthy part of New-Jerſey, 20 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to ROBERT LEWIS and Sons, in Philadelphia, or at Mountholly mills, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Sept. 6, 1784. ¶ NATHANIEL LEWIS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At Port Penn, New-Caſtle county, in Delaware ſtate, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, for ready money,

BETWEEN 20 and 30 valuable lots in ſaid town. Alſo for part ready money, a very valuable plantation, about 6 miles from ſaid place, and adjoining the village of St. George's, containing 300 acres, 150 are clear, and of good ſoil for grain, the remainder woodland well timbered, nearly one half of the cleared land is bounded by St. George's creek, which ſerves the purpoſe of a fence for near a mile. On ſaid farm there are a good frame houſe, with two rooms on the lower, and three on the upper floors, with a kitchen adjoining, a new barn, two new ſtables and hay loft, with other out-houſes; alſo a good appple and peach orchards. Attendance will be given at the place and day of ſale, by § JOHN STEWART.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 108 acres, ſituate in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, not far from the old furnace. The improvements on the ſaid place are two dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtabling, a pump before the door, a good orchard, ſufficient of watered meadows, and more can be made. Perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, are deſired to apply at the ſubſcribers, who can give a good title.

WILLIAM or CHRISTIAN BUTZ,
§ at Mount Pleaſant furnace.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley, on the great road from Cheſter to Darby, containing upwards of 28 acres; there is on the premiſes a good log houſe, three rooms on a floor, newly covered, at which is kept a ferry acroſs Darby-creek to Tinicum iſland, the neareſt and beſt road from Philadelphia to Cheſter; the fence is in good repair, with a ſmall orchard, and ſeveral acres of meadow may be made; as it has a fine front on the main road, with an excellent proſpect of the river Delaware, &c. it would ſuit a gentleman to erect an elegant country ſeat, 11 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, nearly adjacent.

¶ SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. If not ſold before, it will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, the 2d of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Winchеſter, Frederick county, Virginia, Auguſt 27, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THREE hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres of rich land, within three miles of Wincheſter, ſuppoſed by good judges to be nearly equal to any in the county, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſeveral other out houſes, a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe cloſe to the door, with a ſtream that waters part of 15 acres of meadow, and a much larger quantity may be made. Likewiſe a tract in Hampſhire county, containing 650 acres of very valuable land, with improvements nearly equal to the above. Any perſon that wants to purchaſe cannot help liking the land. The terms may be known, by applying to SAMUEL MAY. ¶

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Croſs Roads, in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever ſecures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, Baker, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Philad, Sept. 7, 1784. ¶ GEORGE KNORR.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 24th inſtant,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, in Pencader hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing 150 acres, ſubject to a leaſe of four years from the 25th of March next; the leſſee is to improve 103 acres, about 20 acres are fit for graſs, and the leſſee is to leave all the low ground in ſuch ſoil, and under good fence; and now pays 25l. per annum. Said land adjoins lands of Thomas Rees, deceaſed, David Howell and William Williams. The purchaſer, on paying one half caſh, may have two years for the remainder, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, by THOMAS PUSEY.

New-Caſtle, Sept. 1, 1784. ¶

Oxford, Cheſter county, September 1, 1784,

WHEREAS Ann my wife hath without any juſt cauſe eloped from my bed and board, and carried with her of my property to a conſiderable amount, and as I am very apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JAMES TREMBLE.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,
On FRIDAY next,
Will begin the SALE of
An aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To the reſpectable Freemen, ELECTORS for the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the honor done me the laſt election, in returning me your Sheriff, I am induced to requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the next general election, in October; your favors again beſtowed on me, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the moſt particular attention to the duties of the office, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged, and moſt obedient humble ſervant,
THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS, of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honor you conferred by placing me on the return at the late Election, for SHERIFF, lays me under many obligations, and induces me to ſolicit your further favours at the enſuing Election, by continuing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff. Which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant,

Philad. Sept. 13, 1784. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Freeholders and other ELECTORS in the Borough and County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the encouragement you ſo generouſly gave in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the laſt general election, and the friendſhip you have hitherto manifeſted for thoſe who have been actively employed in your behalf in the late revolution (to which I flatter myſelf I have ſome claim) I am induced to ſolicit your further favors at the enſuing election, ſo as to continue me on the return aforeſaid, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by your obliged,

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ARCHIBALD STEELE.

Lancaſter, Sept. 6, 1784. ‖

To the reſpectable Freemen, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE particular honor you have conferred on me, by placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the late election, lays me under the ſincereſt obligations, and induces me to take the liberty to intreat the favor of your further ſuffrages and intereſt, in confirming me in ſaid office the enſuing election in October, as it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy to merit your approbation, while I have the pleaſure of being the public's obedient humble ſervant, ‖ PETER FILBERT.

To the Freemen ELECTORS, of the County of MONTGOMERY.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of Inhabitants of the county, I beg leave to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the enſuing Election. Should I be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed to ſaid office, my beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to give general ſatisfaction, and the favour gratefully remembered, by Your obedient ſervant,

Sept. 14, 1784. ¶ JOHN WENTZ, ſenior.

Manor of Moreland, September 7, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to MOSES VANCOURT, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, and thoſe indebted for goods bought at the ſaid deceaſed's vendue, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers, who for the convenience of the debtors will attend at the houſe of the Widow Kaſty on the 30th day of this inſtant, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in the evening. Thoſe that neglect to pay on or before that day, may expect to be put to coſt. And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, as a final ſettlement will ſoon take place.

¶ SAMUEL ERWIN,)
JOHN WATTS.) Executors.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

(Unleſs diſpoſed of before at private Sale,)

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Earl townſhip, in Lancaſter county, coniaining 192 acres and allowance for roads, adjoining lands of Chriſtopher Groſch, Valentine Rank and John Linder, and land of Gabriel Davis. The ſoil is good in quality; there are 15 acres of meadow already made on the land. The ſale will be held on the premiſes on Thurſday the 28th day of October next, where due attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers,

SAMUEL RANK,
CHRISTOPHER GROSCH,
¶ PHILIP GROSCH.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ALEXANDER, ſon of Alexander Alexander, of the diſtrict of Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, went to ſea from Philadelphia in October 1780, on board a ſchooner bound for the Weſt-Indies, but being captured on the voyage, was afterwards a priſoner on board the priſon ſhip at Charles-town, in South Carolina, and has not ſince been heard of: Theſe are therefore to requeſt the ſaid William Alexander, if alive, to ſend an account to his friends in Philadelphia; or if the ſaid William Alexander be dead, the above mentioned ſum is hereby offered as a reward to any perſon or perſons who will give authentic information thereof to the ſubſcribers, in the ſaid city of Philadelphia.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Philad. Sept. 9, 1784. LEWIS GRANT.

Lower Smithfield, Auguſt 10, 1784.

TAKEN up by Richard Filbery, and brought to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Two ſtray CREATURES, the one a mouſe coloured gelding, 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead; the other a black mare, about 8 years old, trots and paces, and a large ſtar in her forehead, and nearly the ſame height of the horſe. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed creatures, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JAMES LOGAN, Innholder.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The ſtated days of ſale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

General Poſt-Office,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1784.

THE increaſe of commercial intercourſe between this city and New-York, having rendered an additional rider neceſſary, The mail from New-York will, in future, be received three times in each week, viz.

On TUESDAY,
THURSDAY, and
SATURDAY,
} at twelve o'clock at noon:

And the returns will be forwarded on the ſame days, at 2 o'clock.

As this plan is calculated for expedition, the greateſt punctuality is neceſſary; it is therefore hoped that letters will be left at the Office ſeaſonably, to prevent their being delayed until the next poſt day.

The rider, who has uſually left this Office on Friday for Annapolis, will henceforward leave it on SATURDAY, at twelve o'clock at noon, and carry the mail only to Baltimore.

By order of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
JAMES BRYSON, Aſſiſtant.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Ships from London and Briſtol, and to be SOLD, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his STORE, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, *viz.*

BROADCLOTHS, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, moreens, crapes, doſetrees, camblets, flannels, beſt 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, and 7-4 blankets, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, ſagathies, white and brown buckrams, glaized and brown linens, Iriſh ditto, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, India and other calicoes, white Ruſſia ſheetings, oznabrigs, ſcarff twiſt, deathhead and baſket buttons, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, ſilver plated and double gilt yellow buttons, Dunſcomb metal ditto, ſhirt ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, beſt large plain Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed and check ditto, kenting ditto, white ſarſnet and perſians, black ſattin, table cloths, clouting diaper, beſt hyſon and ſouchong tea, of the firſt quality, black Leghorn hats, ſilk velvets, ſhoe-buckles, ſtirrups and bridle bitts, Sadlers webb and tacks, 3, 4, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, frying pans, flat-irons, taylor's ſhears, worſted bindings, Tully and Scotch garters, ſlates, china cups, ſaucers and bowls by the box, Queen's ware by the crate, ſhot, red and white lead, verdigreaſe, mens ſhoes, long and ſhort pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, cotton and jack cards, ivory and horn combs, candleſticks, locks, muſlins, felt hats, black and white gauzes, indigo, coffee, Muſcovado ſugar, beſt Liſbon wine four years old. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious CITY LOT, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and adjoining the ſouth-weſt corner of the burying-ground, containing in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet 50 feet, and in depth 114 feet 6 inches.

Alſo another LOT within the city, ſituate on the North ſide of Pine-ſtreet, and between the Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, containing 3 acres and 3 quarters. The title indiſputable, and clear of any incumbrance. For terms or further particulars, enquire of JOHN DRINKER and Co. in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,----

Who have lately imported, and have for SALE, a variety of

European and *Eaſt-India* GOODS,

Among which are,-----

OZNABRIGS, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, Ruſſia huckaback and diaper, raven duck, brown and white drilling, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, ſtriped ticking, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard wide, yard 3 8ths, and 6 qr. checks, ſtriped hollands, kenting in pieces, check, pin-work and kenting handkerchiefs, jeans, fuſtains, fine thickſet and queen cord, buckrams rattinets, durants, beſt broad calimancoes, ſaggathies, Joan's ſpinnings and moreens, red, white, yellow and figured flannels and ſerges, cambricks and lawns, black mode, ell wide perſians, ginghams, chintz patna, bandanoe, lungee, ſilk and pullicat romalls, 6 qr. humhums and coſſaes, ribbands, ferrets, bindings, gartering, ſewing ſilk and ſcarf twiſt, tapes, bobbins, threads, thimbles needles and pins, a neat aſſortment of felt, with white and black caſtor hats, hatters jack cords and hat trimmings, china ware aſſorted in boxes, wool and cotton cards, frying-pans, iron ſhovels, copper tea kettles, patent caſt iron tea-kettles and ſauce-pans, Briſtol and London pewter 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. common and fine drawn nails, cheſt and padlocks, deſk and braſs handled door locks, H and HL hinges, an aſſortment of ſadlery and plated ſpurs, ſhoe nippers, ſhoe tacks, awl blades and knives, maſons and plaiſterers trowels, lathing and carpenters hammers, files, nail and ſpike gimblets, table and deſert knives and forks, cutteau, piſtol capped, common pocket and penknives and ſciſſars, white and yellow metal ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, ſhoe chapes, copper, pinchbeck and plated ditto, writing paper, paſteboards, ink powder, ink ſtands, temple ſpectacles, braſs cocks, ſnuffers, candleſticks, braſs ſcales, handbellows, ſnuff-boxes, ſleeve-links, ivory and horn combs, horn, metal, plated and fancy coat and veſt buttons; alſo good well flavoured Madeira Wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 28th inſtant, from the ſign of Paoli, on Lancaſter road, a bright bay HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a bald face, four white feet; the white extends nearly to the knee and gambril joints, trots, paces and canters, has a tolerable good carriage. Was left at the ſame time, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be 13 or 14 years old, four white feet, a ſtar and ſnip in her face, trots, paces and canters. The owner of ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have the above reward, if the Thief is convicted, or THREE POUNDS, with reaſonable charges, for the Horſe only, paid, by

Auguſt 30, 1784, ¶ RICHARD ROBINSON.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; Censor General of Pennsylvania.

"*They that by infamy to grandeur soar,*
"*But light a torch, to shew their shame the more.*"
YOUNG.

I HOPE the state will excuse the frequent addresses I have made to you, when they consider that you are so well known, that you will shortly accelerate their information in politics, and as you are now at the bottom of a system, deeply laid, and supported in all its parts, to beat up the ascertained parts of the constitution, as fixed in 1776, and establish a tyranny in a sett of unprincipled and unlearned men, who, with eager and famished eyes, look up to the first offices in the country.

Power is intoxicating, and, when once enjoyed, seldom stops short of its limits; but, by active toil and frequent exertions, presses on to entrench upon the bounds of its adjoining neighbour. This universally happens, when in the possession of men of dishonest hearts, of daring and and ambitious spirits. The sole object is, the aggrandisement of wealth, party and friends. Wealth to procure friends---they to enjoy it---and under its banners party to be cemented.

You have, through the smallness of your party, been obliged so to model them, that of certain men, both in the Council of Censors and Assembly, you are perfectly sure. They are as steady to your nod, as the needle to the pole. Even that candid and dispassionate character, that conciliating genius, Charles Pettit, who, when you speak, watches implicitly to obey. This man you have sent into the Assembly, to correct the *licentious behaviour* of a sett of honest men, who dare to think and speak for themselves. He can have no influence with the friends of virtue, for they would wish to do unto others, as they would be done by. This man, by the interest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Reed, was made joint Deputy Quarter Master with John Cox, of the continental army, in 1778. By this appointment he has acquired an ample fortune. He has speculated in loan office certificates, and has purchased up, by his agents, vast quantities of the government securities of this state. This conduct will explain his unweariedness in the House of Assembly, to bring forward a law for laying a tax of 300,000 dollars yearly, for 25 years, on the persons, personal and real property of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, without regard to the very heavy debt she, as a state, now owes to her citizens. The loan office creditors contracted, not on the credit of Pennsylvania, but on that of the United States. The certificates first issued have been in general transferred to a sett of speculating harpies. This man, as a means to heap up riches, leaves no stone unturned to accomplish the levying this heavy tax. A Jerseyman by birth, a citizen of Philadelphia by speculation, he is placed by you in a situation to injure that country, which he is only known in by his unfair behaviour—that country, a number of whose citizens he has reduced by his former failure to poverty and distress, and whom, in affluence, he refuses to do justice to. Advise your friend Pettit first to be just himself, and then ask justice from Pennsylvania for those of the public creditors. He complains mightily of the injustice of her, who, as a state, is not by continental rule (and indeed directly against continental regulations) obliged to pay a debt due by the whole. Let your friend do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God—for with the same measure that he meeteth out to others, shall it be meeted out to him. God generally blesses the ends, when in the hands of a holy instrument. Let not then unhallowed hands touch the holy temple of sanctity and justice; for by their works, says our Saviour, shall ye know them. Your friend is suspected of speculation, and though he may preach candour, justice and conciliation to the end of the chapter, yet his words will be as sounding brass, and as a tinkling cymbal.

I cannot here omit your friends John Whitehill, James M'Lene, and William Montgomery. They, attached to you from uniformity of service, have in a certain instance acted with great political duplicity. In the affair of Matlack, they, *without giving him a hearing*, voted in the House, that he was "unworthy of public trust." How just such conduct! You have e'er now taught them how to publish, should they be called on for the reasons of their vote; and it is highly probable that gentleman will wait on them, to account for their conduct, unless he is taken off by their voting in the Council of Censors, "that the Assembly had assumed a power unknown to the constitution, by censuring the conduct of a revenue officer, who had refused to account to them for sums due to the public, and that they were not to be believed when on oath in the Assembly, but their words (being *men of honor*, and not under a religious tie in the Council of Censors) were from the citizens of this commonwealth to receive implicit belief. These gentlemen may endeavour to satisfy Colonel Matlack; but that is impossible. They have injured him beyond repair. They may strive to satisfy their consciences of the fairness of this political management; but the country will with justice proclaim, that your powers are prodigious in that line, when able, in so short a time as one year, to make your myrmidons, with hardened fronts and unabashed looks, declare to the universe, that what they asserted upon oath in the Assembly to be true, they at this time, in the Council of Censors, without solemnity of obligation, pronounce to be absolutely false. You have excused Mr. Matlack, when without oath, but when religiously tied, if you can be bound with the cords of religion, you have condemned him without a hearing.

These worthies support your interest, and what would not such characters do. You have tutored them in the school of confidence, and who so fit, from the instances I have given of your conduct in public and private life, to ensure success to your pupils. Should they be at fault, you will point out their object, and give fresh vigor and spirits to the chace. Many a character have you, with them, hardly run down. A veteran in politics, you never strike but you think yourself secure. The best riflemen have missed their mark; and I think your friend, the General, shot greatly wide of his, when he took a seat at the board of the Council of Censors. However, like an old marksman, rather than forego the shot, he brandishes a pair of spectacles;---but his eyes are so dim, that altho' he may say yea and nay, it is impossible for him *to read or write*.

Smiley, another of your friends, when called upon in 1779, in the House of Assembly, to reduce a *motion* to writing, *strove hard*, but to no purpose; but sure of accomplishing *this task*, he instantly withdrew to the Council chamber, where your friend Reed (who has pronounced this man to thirst after knowledge more than any man he ever knew) gave it to him in writing, which he brought forward to the Speaker's table---but lo he was unable to read it!---You have since improved him. I am told he is your amanuensis for the business you cut out for the Council of Censors. This may have improved his hand. As for his heart, it is rather like your Honor's, that is, too hard for impression. He endeavoured to try the former upon John Arndt, but was obliged, when called upon by that gentleman, to deny his *hand write*—as the Councillor termed it. Some others of this board, of more learning, have made rather *false impressions*. I hope Mr. Comptroller-General will report them to the present House, but I am afraid he is too much under your influence, to commit them to such characters. He reserves himself, under your auspices, to let fly the dogs of war in the next House of Assembly. Should he then charge any virtuous citizen with fraud and perjury, you will without doubt take care, *by way of clearing up their characters* to the world, to recommend them, and the charges against them, to the notice of the Attorney-General, *for a jury trial*. For it seems you have held it out as a glaring truth, that 42 unbiassed men, on their oaths, cannot clear up certain characters, when the Comptroller General has submitted to the body, of which they compose a respectable part, to know whether those characters should not be prosecuted for fraud and perjury. This officer made the charge before a body, one of whom was its member, the other once high in military and civil office, and yet you say that they should not enquire into the grounds of the several charges, for these men you hated, as they served their country, and must have wished that they had appeared blackened by the Assembly. They, to have gone hand in hand with you, to establish these gentlemen, I mean Colonels Miles and Hubley, the victims of public and private spleen,—had they received the censure of the House, you never would have called on that body for impropriety of behaviour. You have discriminated in your censures. You have sprinkled them thinly on those of your own complexion, and have darted your vengeance at the most unspotted characters in the community. I appeal to the justice of that God who will judge you (I would make appeal to the dictator within your own breast, but I am afraid that nothing *but your death* will give it *re-animation*) for the justness of your character. You are revengeful beyond contrast, and spurn at every means, unless you can work upon them successfully (and by the few specimens I have exhibited, you have had unexampled success) to accomplish the ruin of your opposites in politics. You did it formerly. You were, through the influence of Mr. Allen, continually writing against the New England claimants, and now strive to reinstate them. Why this change? To give you a power over them for electioneering purposes, which you could not formerly enjoy, and by joining them with those of the Indian lands claimants, who have settled there under the severest legal penalties, fix your political system in Northumberland. Like a comet, you travel with a blaze, and your scorching influence burns through the regions which you pass, and will burn, till you consume yourself and your party. And I pray God that the next General Election, which is near at hand, shall be the day of their conflagration.

Fire is a true purger, and must be exceedingly subtle, to penetrate that mass of corruption which you have established in this country. You bawl out against the freemen of Pennsylvania for refusing you papers, which you insolently command them to deliver, those which were under their immediate investigation upon the Wyoming business, the bill for which was then before the House, and for quieting the possessions of the New-England claimants; and because you could not have what they were then using, you threaten to appeal to the public. They know you well. I expect, e'er long, to see you at their bar, holding up that hand, which has been the instrument of so much mischief to Pennsylvania. An impartial jury would, without clearing your character, do you and them ample and complete justice.

These, my fellow-countrymen, are the men who would wish (by curtailing the powers of the House of Assembly, which directly represents you, and by assuming such to themselves, and their favorite, the Executive Council, as to influence their deliberations and freedom of debate, by censuring their proceedings when forming laws for the welfare of the community, and by taking power from the Assembly, and placing it in themselves and Council) to govern this land. They may write to you, they have printed and published misrepresentations. They are not the saviours, but the deceivers of their country. Regard them not, they are wolves in sheeps cloathing.

A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

September 20, 1784.

KINGSTON (*Jamaica*) *August* 7.

The direful effects which we dreaded from the tremendous hurricane of the 30th ult. have been but too fatally realized. Considerable damage has been done in this town; many buildings have been thrown down, numbers of piazzas destroyed, and most of the fences in the Savannah levelled with the ground. The roof and part of the wall of the inner barracks on the parade, appropriated for the private soldiers, were driven in, some of the most substantial buildings in town stripped of their coverings. The dwelling-houses at most of the penns in the neighbourhood of Kingston, have also every one been in a greater or lesser degree injured.

The harbour of Kingston and Port-Royal, on the morning after the hurricane, exhibited the most striking picture of desolation: His Majesty's ships Janus and Iphigenia, the Vernon armed store-ship, Nelly (Dawson) and some small craft, being the only vessels that rode out the storm. Every other in these harbours were either sunk or driven ashore, and all of them dismasted. To give a perfect account of the loss is a task at present impossible; many vessels being absolutely sunk, of which no vestige remains, but the heads of masts that appear above water. ——The following list, imperfect as it must be, contains the name and fate of every one that has come to our knowledge:

VESSELS SUNK.

Ship Thomson, Doyle, totally lost; 2d mate and two negroes drowned.

His Majesty's armed brigs Antelope and Duke of Rutland, at the King's wharff, Port-Royal.

Brigs Friendship, O'Neal, 12 hands perished; James, Hare; Industry, O'Brien; Adventure, Thompson; Regulator,———; on Salt Pond Point; a brig belonging to Capt. Everitt, every soul perished; Spanish brig, Souverain, Jonas, 3 hands perished.

Schooners Eliza, Lewis; La Bische, Ducose; Marianne, Solarie; Endeavour, Lowrie; Kingston, Reed; Union Cadeou; Bell, Burnside; Daphne, Soublette; a watering schooner belonging to the King's yard.

Sloops Fly, Kitts; Patty, Albro', and 3 hands lost; Dolphin, Marian, 1 passenger and 7 seamen perished; Viper, Moore; Surprise,———.

VESSELS ASHORE.

Ships. Three Sisters, Johnson, and dismasted; at Green-Bay, Simon Taylor, Baker; Tartar, Forrester, and one hand lost; Savanna la-Mar, Jenkins; Esther, Robertson, and totally dismasted; Jett, Gibson, without a bowsprit.

Brigs. Two Brothers, O'Brien, and totally dismasted; Fox, Jones; Sally, Glenn; Sophia, Heartwell.

Schooners. Fox, Lowrie; Providence, Jones; Three Friends, Watt; Gran Falie, le Feux; Succes, Bontin.

Sloops. Two Friends, Lowring; Santa Croix Packet, Camell, and dismasted; Bun, Craigburn; Kingston, Bedman; Juno, Smith.

VESSELS DISMASTED.

Ships. His Majesty's frigate Flora, at Port-Royal; Thynne packet, Wolfe; Maria, Jones, arrived from New-York the morning after the hurricane, and drove ashore under the old fort at Port-Royal; Martha, Boyle, and aground; Garnett, Harbone, drove down to the Apostles battery, and there brought up in good ground; Two Brothers, Braithwaite; Nancy, Wadington. Brig Dragon, Stonehouse. Sloops Fort-Augusta, Williams; Betsey, Little; Durald, Merchant.

Two vessels, of what denomination does not appear, said to be dashed to pieces on the rocks near Fort Small, and most of the people perished.

At the Apostles Battery, the barracks entirely demolished; the Captain's house partly unrooted; a store-house and kitchen blown down; the block house considerably damaged.

At Port-Henderson, the wharff destroyed, a range of new stores blown down, the bath-house demolished, and a great part of the tavern.

At Fort-Augusta, the new barracks blown down, four men killed and thirty wounded.

Port-Royal has suffered very inconsiderable damage; a few houses that were in a state verging to ruin blown down, one or two more unshingled.

In Spanish-Town, the barracks blown down, twenty-three men hurt, legs and arms fractured, none killed, the church considerably damaged, several private buildings unrooted, and piazzas blown down.

In the windward parishes, desolation seems to have stalked around with relentless fury, many of the estates and settlements in St. George and St. David have lost their buildings and most of their provisions, but St. Thomas in the east is one continued scene of ruin and destruction, numbers of people having perished and the buildings in general levelled with the earth. The towns of Port-Morant and Morant-Bay, are almost entirely demolished, and every vessel in those harbours driven ashore, sunk, or destroyed, the ship Fame, Robin, excepted, which rode out the storm, with the loss of her mainmast.

In St. John's and St. Dorothy's the damage we hear is considerable; the ship London, Spence, is ashore at Old Harbour, and, as we are informed, entirely lost.

Vere presents a very painful spectacle; many sugar-works, and a number of other buildings destroyed; the canes every where almost levelled; plantain-walks laid down all over the parish.

Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, St. James, Trelawney and St. Ann, have suffered little more than they might expect in a common gale.

Our accounts from Westmoreland and Hanover are so various and contradictory, that we cannot hazard a conjecture on their real situation.

In St. Mary's the trash-houses, mule-pens, fences and plantain-walks are mostly destroyed; some cane-pieces laid level.

At Anotto-Bay, in St. George's, the ship Spencer, ---- is lost, and two brigs are driven ashore, one of which has lost her Captain, Rice, and six seamen.

The ship Portland Planter, Hawes, is dashed to pieces at the mouth of Pl. Garden river.

The following vessels, which sailed from Port-Royal a day or two before the tempest, have since returned in distress, viz. ship Rosehill, M'Quoid, with the loss of her main and mizen-masts; shid Sally, Darrel, without her topmasts; ship Philippa, Fenton, totally dismasted, and one of the people killed.

The negroe-houses, plantain-walks, corn and canes in Liguanea, are in general destroyed; the house of Matthew Wallen, Esq; at Cold-spring, and the boiling-house at Hope Estate, are, we hear, blown down; the barracks at Up-Park are demolished, and four soldiers killed.

All the small-craft along the coast and in harbours are entirely lost, and it is much to be feared the crews are all drowned.

NEW-YORK, *September* 18.

In the heavy Equinoxial Gale, which commenced early yesterday morning, a brigantine was drove ashore at the point of Sandy Hook; a pilot boat, which happened to be in shore, narrowly escaped the same fate in a *fruitless* attempt to learn particulars of the unfortunate vessel, which, 'tis said, went to pieces, and the company were lost.

The great number of emigrants from Europe, which arrive in Pennsylvania, and settle in that State, bid fair to make her, in a short time, the most flourishing in the Union. But the increase of population in the State of Vermont, has been much greater than in any other part of the Continent. Large tracts of land, which two or three years past were nothing more than an uncultivated wilderness, now teem with vegetation, nurturedby the industrious hand of agriculture. The axe of the husbandman has made bare the forest, and fields of grain supply the place of lofty trees. In short, the face of nature, throughout every part of that district, has a much more pleasing appearance, and gives us an idea of the future greatness of this young but rising empire.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 22.

On Saturday last the Hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; delivered to Major-General Wayne a Gold Medal, handsomely executed in France, which was voted for him by Congress in 1779, as the reward of his bravery in storming Stony-Point.

On the one side is a representation of the British fort at Stony-Point. Around the medal is the following inscription,---"Aggeres---paludes---hostes vicit." Under the figure of the fort is the following,---"Stony pt. expugn: XV Jul: MD:CCLXXIX.

On the other side is a representation of an American soldier seated on a British redoubt, with his sword in his right hand, and a British standard under his feet. The inscription round it is---"Virtutis et audaciæ monum: et præmium."

EXTRACT *from the* MINUTES *of the* COUNCIL *of* CENSORS.

WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1784. P. M.

On motion of Mr. Wayne, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons, Council reſumed the conſideration of a motion made on the 30th Auguſt ultimo, viz.

It is the opinion of this Council, that the teſt laws of this commonwealth, excluding perſons who had reſided one whole year in the ſtate, and paid public taxes during that time, from taking the oaths of allegiance after certain days therein mentioned, and continuing for life the diſabilities on the perſons neglecting, are violations of the 7th and 8th ſections of the bill of rights, and 6th, 9th, 10th and 25th ſections of the frame of government.

And after the ſame had been fully debated, the queſtion to agree to it was put, when the Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Smilie, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS.	YEAS.
1 *Thomas Fitzſimons,*	6 *Thomas Hartley,*
2 *Fred. A. Muhlenberg,*	7 *James Read,*
3 *Arthur St. Clair,*	8 *John Arndt,*
4 *Anthony Wayne,*	9 *David Eſpy.*
5 *James Moore,*	

NAYS.	NAYS.
1 *George Bryan,*	8 *William Montgomery,*
2 *Joſeph Hart,*	9 *James Potter,*
3 *Samuel Smith,*	10 *John Smilie,*
4 *John Whitehill,*	11 *William Finley,*
5 *James M'Lene,*	12 *James Edgar,*
6 *Baltzer Gebr,*	13 *John M'Dowell.*
7 *Simon Drieſbach,*	

So it was determined in the negative.

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE, upon the 28th September, 1776, when the conſtitution of this ſtate was firſt eſtabliſhed, and for ſome time after, a great proportion of thoſe perſons (who are now diſfranchiſed by the teſt laws) were freemen, and the right of electing officers, and being elected into office, was ſecured to them by the 7th ſection of the declaration of rights, and the 6th ſection of the frame of government.

Becauſe, without incurring, or being charged with a forfeiture of that *eſſential right*, without being heard, and without being tried, they were diſfranchiſed, *during life*, by an *ex poſt facto law* (ever dangerous to liberty) and in violation of the 10th ſection of the frame of government, which directs each repreſentative to ſwear (or affirm) "That as a member of this aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their *rights* and *privileges*, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate."

And becauſe, by the 8th ſection of the declaration of rights, "no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his *legal repreſentatives*."

"Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good."

It was upon this ground, the United States of America appealed to arms againſt the arbitrary power of Britain, and it is upon this ground we reſt the vote we gave.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
Thomas Fitzſimons,
Anthony Wayne,
James Read,
James Moore,
Arthur St. Clair,
David Eſpy,
Thomas Hartley,
John Arndt.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

While the great buſineſs of the College Charters remains yet before the General Aſſembly, and every religious, literary or charitable corporation or ſociety, within this ſtate, muſt be in anxious ſuſpenſe concerning the future ſecurity of their own benefactions, or thoſe of pious and charitable donors, towards the ſeveral ſchools, ſeminaries, churches, or charitable foundations, under their care, it is hoped they will derive ſome ray of ſatisfaction and future ſecurity, from the following report of the committee of the whole Houſe, which hath been adopted by the Aſſembly, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly, viz.

THE Committee of the whole, having had under due conſideration the memorials referred to them, viz. of William Smith, D. D. and of the Truſtees of the College, Academy and charitable School of Philadelphia, and having heard Counſel, as well on their part, as on the part of the Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, beg leave to report as follows, viz.

That they find the Corporation, ſtyled the "Truſtees of the College, Academy and charitable School of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania," to be one of thoſe "bodies heretofore incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, and other pious and charitable purpoſes," whoſe franchiſes and eſtates are confirmed, and expreſly to be protected and encouraged, by the 45th ſection of the conſtitution of this ſtate.

That we do not find that the ſaid Corporation hath ever forfeited its rights and franchiſes, or committed any offence againſt the laws of the land; and that if any offence had been committed by them, or forfeiture incurred, they are amenable only to the courts of law, where matters of fact are to be tried by a Jury, and matters of law by Judges, duly ſworn for that purpoſe; and that the General Aſſembly of this ſtate cannot alter or diſſolve any Corporation for religious and charitable purpoſes, heretofore ſecured by the conſtitution, without violating that authority, under which they derive their own power to make laws.

Reſolved therefore, That a bill be brought into this Houſe, to repeal ſo much of the act paſſed November 27, 1779, entituled An Act, &c. as touches the rights of the Truſtees of the ſaid College and Academy, and to reinſtate them in their former rights and franchiſes, as if the ſaid act had never paſſed; with a proviſo, nevertheleſs, that the Truſtees of the Univerſity, after ſurrendering up to the Truſtees and Faculty of the ſaid College, Academy and charitable School, their ancient rights, franchiſes and eſtates, ſhall be enabled to apply the remaining eſtates in their truſt towards carrying on the buſineſs of the Univerſity, according to their beſt judgment and ſkill, until this or ſome future General Aſſembly ſhall take further order thereon.

Saturday evening, the 11th inſtant, as Major Parr and Mr. Hubley, of Lancaſter, were riding up that road, they were attacked near the Sorrel Horſe by ſome villains, who fired on them from the road ſide; but the gentlemen drawing their piſtols and ſtanding on the defence, the fellows made off too precipitately to allow a purſuit.

Thurſday night laſt, the ſtore of Meſſrs. Bache and Shee, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, was broke open, and robbed of articles to a conſiderable amount.

And on Friday night Mr. William Poyntell's ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, was broke open and plundered of goods to a large amount. The robbers carried off an iron cheſt, in which were ſome ſpecie, and about 1000 dollars of the Financier's and Treaſurer's notes; this was found next morning in the Potter's field, open, the caſh and notes gone, but ſome account books and papers left on the ground near.

It appears by the Iriſh papers, that moſt of the principal cities and towns of that kingdom had agreed to the propoſal of the inhabitants of Dublin, at their meeting the 21ſt of June, for a National Convention, to meet at the capital on the 25th of October next.

*** The Lectures upon Anatomy, Chemiſtry, Materia Medica, and the Practice of Phyſic, will begin in this city on Monday, the Firſt of November.

†‡† The Freeholders and others intitled to vote for members of Aſſembly, &c. are notified to meet on Wedneſday, the 6th day of October next, at the houſe of William Leſher, in Germantown, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to fix a ticket for Repreſentatives for the county of Philadelphia.

*** The Freeholders of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet at the houſe of THOMAS DOWNING, in Downing's town, the firſt Wedneſday in October, to form a ticket for the enſuing election.

ATTENTION.

The inhabitants of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet at the ſign of the Bull, kept by Col. Culbertſon, in Eaſt-Caln, on Saturday, the ſecond day of October next, in order to form a ticket for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, &c. for the ſaid county for the enſuing year.

WATCHMEN WANTED.

THE Wardens of the City intending to double the Nightly Watch during the Winter Seaſon, a Number of able bodied ſober Men will be wanted. Perſons of good Character, who are willing to engage, may apply to Mr. CARLISLE, Conſtable of the Night.

September 20, 1784.

To the ELECTORS of the County of MONTGOMERY.

Gentlemen, Freeholders and others, Electors in the County of Montgomery,

AS I have formerly offered myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, before a ſeparation took place, I once more ſolicit your votes and intereſt in the new county at the enſuing election. Should I meet with your approbation, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by your moſt obedient,

And very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, September 18, 1784. § 1 w

To the Freeholders and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt General Election, for the Coroner's Office, a continuance of your favors at the enſuing election will further oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your friend and humble ſervant,

† JOSEPH RUSH.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A TWO ſtory BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, a little below the bridge. The lot is 20 feet front and extends to Dock-ſtreet, on which front is erected a large two ſtory frame building, now occupied as a braſsfounder's ſhop; the whole in the tenure of Richard Skelhorne, at the yearly rent of One Hundred Pounds and the taxes. The premiſes are ſubject to a groundrent of thirteen and a half Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum for ever. Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds muſt be paid on executing the deed, the remainder in three yearly payments, with intereſt from the day of ſale, and approved ſecurity if required. Any information relative to the above deſcribed houſe and lot may be had of HENRY LISLE.

Alſo to be SOLD, at private ſale, twenty acres of very good land, four of which are meadow, lying in the Manor of Moreland, about 14 miles from the city, late part of the eſtate of William Settleton, deceaſed, and near the interſection of four public roads; moſt part of this land is under poſt and rail fence. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN SHEARMAN, near the premiſes. ¶ Philad. Sept. 14, 1782.

THE Militia of the County of Philadelphia are hereby notified, That they are to meet and exerciſe under their reſpective Officers on the following Days, viz.

In Companies, on the 4th and 11th of October,
First Battalion, on the 18th October,
Second Ditto, on the 19th Ditto,
Third Ditto, on the 20th Ditto,
Fourth Ditto, on the 21ſt Ditto,
Fifth Ditto, on the 22d Ditto,
Sixth Ditto, on the 25th Ditto,
Seventh Ditto, on the 26th Ditto.

The Troop of Horſe will take Notice to meet the Fifth Battalion, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Friday, the 22d Day of October, at the Place of Rendezvouz, near Merion Meeting-Houſe, on Lancaſter Road. WILLIAM COATS, Lieut. of the County of Philadelphia.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Duck-creek, in Kent county, on Delaware, a likely young Negroe fellow, named Charles, about five feet four inches high, very active and ſprightly, loves liquor, has a broad noſe, pitted with the ſmallpox, is bow-legged, chews tobacco; had on and took with him, a fine deep blue cloth coat, much worn, blue cloth trowſers, a new wool hat bound with tinſel lace, an old looſe coat, and different other working clothes; alſo took a grey horſe, fourteen hands and an half high, about ſix or ſeven years old, trots, and paces a ſmall travel. Said Negroe will tell a plauſible tale, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man. Whoever ſecures him and the horſe, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Duck-creek, Aug 30. ¶ AQUILLA ATTIX.

Glouceſter county, September 20, 1784.

WAS committed to the goal of ſaid county on the 7th inſt. a WOMAN, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away; ſhe is about 17 or 18 years of age, middle ſized, dark hair and eyes, ſmooth faced; has on, a green ſkirt and red and white ſpotted calicoe ſhort gown, and calls herſelf Jane M'Kee. Her maſter, if any ſhe has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away in ten days from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold for fees and expences, by NICHOLAS NAILOR, Goaler.

N. B. She came lately from Belfaſt, in Ireland. §

ALL KINDS OF

Engraving & Seal-cutting,

Done in the neweſt and neateſt FASHIONS, by

JAMES TRENCHARD,

ENGRAVER, the North Side of SPRUCE-STREET, between SECOND and THIRD-STREETS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, and poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next, conſiſting of 200 acres of land, 40 acres of which is well improved meadow, and ten acres more may be made at an eaſy expence, about 70 acres of upland cleared and in tillage, the remainder woodland, ſituated in New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware ſtate, two miles from Wilmington, and three from New-Caſtle, and on the main road leading from one to the other; the ſituation of this place is pleaſant and healthy, and being in the neighbourhood of Wilmington and New Caſtle, where there is a good and ready market, muſt alſo be profitable; the improvements are a new farm houſe, a good ſpring-houſe convenient thereto, and barn, all under good fence. For terms, enquire of WILLIAM BEDFORD, in New-Caſtle. Sept. 3. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 25th inſtant, at twelve o'clock (if not ſold before at private ſale)

A ROPE-WALK, about 122 fathoms long; with a good wheel-houſe and loft for hemp, ſcale houſe, ſcales and weights, white-yarn-houſe, a large copper kettle that will hold about 16 barrels of tar, a good capſtan, black-yarn-houſe and loft over it, with all the tools compleat for carrying on the rope-making buſineſs, together with an unexpired leaſe of three years and five months for the lot of ground whereon the aforeſaid rope-walk and buildings are erected, ſituated in the diſtrict of Southwark, between Front-ſtreet and the river Delaware, and containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet about 72 feet, bounded ſouthward by land of the late James Whitten. At the expiration of the aforeſaid leaſe, all the buildings and improvements thereon erected are to be valued by three indifferent perſons, and the owner of the ground to have the offer of them at the valuation, if he chooſes, otherwiſe the purchaſer may remove them. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM PRICE, on Cuthbert's wharff, near South-ſtreet, or

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1784.

WILLIAM PINCHIN,

GOLD-SMITH and JEWELLER,

In Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Gray's-Alley, is juſt returned from Europe, with a neat and elegant aſſortment of Gold, Silver, Jewellery and plated Ware, which he will ſell at the loweſt price for caſh ----among which are,

SILVER diſh ſtands, bottle coaters, double bellied cups, ſugar diſhes, butter and cream boats, funnels and ſtands, ſilver watches, pierced and ſolid ſalts with glaſſes, ſoop and butter ladles, table, tea and other ſpoons, ſpring ſugar-tongs, mens, womens and childrens buckles of the neweſt faſhion, coat, waiſtcoat and ſilver buttons, knee and ſtock-buckles with gold edges, fancy and plain hair-pins, tooth-picks, caſes and ſmelling-bottles, fancy gold-rings, with hair, ſtone and plain ditto, gold ſeals, cornelian ſleeve-buttons, ſett ditto, ladies and gentlemens watch-chains, plated candleſticks, ditto ſnuffers and ſtands, ditto ſalts pierced, ditto ſhoe, knee and ſtock-buckles and ſpurs, with many other things too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Pinchin makes all kinds of gold, ſilver and jewellery ware in the neateſt and neweſt faſhions. The higheſt price given for old gold and ſilver.

To be LEASED for a Term of Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS, in a public and improving part of this city, fronting on Fourth-ſtreet, a little below Cheſnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Friends meeting-houſe.

Likewiſe, ſundry improved FARMS, lying on Fiſhing Creek, near the north-eaſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, in the county of Northumberland; with a number of other adjoining TRACTS, unimproved, to be let on improving leaſes.

Alſo to be SOLD,

Twenty-five acres of banked MARSH, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Two undivided fifth parts of a PLANTATION of 150 acres, in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, one mile from Campbell's-Town, and near Little Swetara, with the improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Conrad Wiſhon.

And alſo, an improved patented FARM of 220 acres, ſituate in Buffalo Valley, on the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna, but 10 miles from Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, one half of which is cleared, and buildings erected thereon; now in the tenure of Charles Grogan.

For terms and price, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Front, near Cheſnut-ſtreet.

c 6 w WILLIAM and JOHN SITGREAVES.

Lancaſter county, Hanover, Sept. 8, 1784.

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaſter county, in a certain attachment commenced by William M'Cullugh, plaintiff, againſt William Clark, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we ſhall meet at the houſe of MATTHIAS HENNING, in Jones's-Town, on SATURDAY, the ſecond day of October next, to audit the accounts of the defendant's creditors, and ſettle their ſhares of the defendant's eſtate, real and perſonal, when the ſeveral creditors of the ſaid William Clark are required to appear before us with their ſeveral accounts and demands, and the neceſſary vouchers, in order that their ſeveral balances be duly aſcertained.

ABRAHAM LATSHA,
MATTHIAS HENNING,
GEORGE DOLLINGER, } Auditors.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday, the 13th of October next, by way of public auction, if not diſpoſed of by private ſale before that day,

THAT moſt valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 228 acres, one half part thereof is arable, the remainder woodland, well ſtored with timber, ſituate in Dragon Neck, Red-lion Hundred, and county of New Caſtle, on Delaware; this tract of land exceeds any in the neighbourhood in producing good crops of all ſorts of grain; the ſituation agreeable and healthy, and within two miles of three convenient landings, and one mile diſtant from a good merchant mill; there is on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, with other out-houſes, a large frame barn, a well of good water, an apple and peach orchard. The above deſcribed premiſes being the property of Captain William Rankin, late of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed. Conditions of ſale will be made known, by

Sept. 16, 1784. ¶ ISAAC CANNON.

Glouceſter county, Sept. 20, 1784.

WAS committed to the goal of ſaid county on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe Fellow, who calls himſelf REUBEN, and ſays he run away laſt fall from Mr. John White, in Suffolk town, Cæcil county, Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away in three weeks from the date hereof, and pay charges, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by

§ NICHOLAS NAILOR, Goaler.

A QUANTITY of excellent

PORK & IRISH MESS BEEF,

In Tierces and Barrels, to be SOLD by

EDWARD EVANS,

At South-ſtreet Wharff. ¶

WHEREAS ALEXANDER M'FARLING, of Lower Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, hath lately aſſigned and ſet over all his eſtate to the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of his wife MARY, formerly Mary Northrop, unto me the ſubſcriber, living in the ſaid townſhip, in truſt for the maintenance of his ſaid wife, and at the ſaid time has alſo agreed to live ſeparate from her bed and board: *This is to forewarn* all perſons truſting the ſaid Alexander M'Farling under expectation to be paid out of his wife's eſtate, ſo aſſigned to me as aforeſaid. Witneſs my hand, this 7th day of September, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH ASHTON.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1784.

ON the 3d of this inſtant a certain man, who called himſelf Major Jacob Deer, called at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Port Penn Neck, St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, ſtate of Delaware, and borrowed of him a Mulattoe Boy, named DICK, to go with him to Philadelphia, to ride up a young horſe, and promiſed to ſend the boy home the Wedneſday following, but the ſubſcriber has not ſince ſeen the boy nor man, and by what he learned the ſaid man's real name is Levergood, was lately a Captain of a company of riflemen in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The boy is about 11 years old; had on, when he was taken away, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, a felt hat, but his clothes have been changed ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, paid by ¶ BENJAMIN AUL.

Newtown, September 12, 1784.

NINE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE Goal on the night of the 11th inſtant, a certain JOSEPH DOAN, junior, under ſentence of death for Robbery. He is about 6 feet high, well made, has ſhort black hair, and a mark on each ſide of his mouth, which he received by a ſhot, when he was taken. Alſo, an Iriſh lad, who ſays his name is ROBERT CRAIGE, about 19 years of age, near 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, light coloured hair, queued, a Maſon by trade; had on when he went away, a fuſtian coat and jacket, his other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward for Doan, and THREE POUNDS for Craige, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought back to Newtown goal.

¶ PATRICK HUNTER, Goaler.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant MAN, named JOHN M'NELIS, has black hair, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age; had on an old wool hat, a jacket without ſleeves, the fore parts ſtriped and the back part brown linen, home made ſhirt and trowſers, and old ſhoes broke at the toes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ RICHARD JONES.

September 9 1784.

Cheſter, September 6, 1784.

WAS committed this goal, SIMON CULEGAN, an Iriſh lad, who ſays he belongs to Richard Roads, near Gun-Powder Falls, Maryland. PATRICK CULEGAN, who ſays he belongs to Simon Cotlio, near Brookland Ferry, Long-Iſland. HUGH HANLEY, who ſays he came from Ireland, in the brig Siſters, and belongs to Thomas M'Kim, of Philadelphia. Their Maſters are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or otherwiſe they will be ſold in four weeks from the above date, to defray their charges, by

¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler,

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 8 years old, with ſome white in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. § PAUL JONES.

WAS taken up about two weeks ago, a red COW, the right horn ſawed off, a white ſtroke on her back, white tail, and white under her belly. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to MIRTIN VILAND, at Point-no-Point, on Hugh Roberts's place, 5 miles from Philadelphia, proving their property, and paying charges, may have her again. *Sept.* 13. ¶

N E W - J E R S E Y.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 20, 1784.

A PETITION from Mary Ewing, widow and adminiſtratrix of all and ſingular the goods, &c. of Samuel Ewing, late of Salem county, Eſq; deceaſed, was read, ſetting forth, that the ſaid deceaſed, ſhortly before his death, purchaſed a plantation, that the purchaſe money remains unpaid to a larger amount than the perſonal eſtate if ſold would pay; that ſhe is adviſed no part of the lands can be ſold to pay the debts till the perſonal eſtate is firſt ſold and paid out; and praying that a law may be paſſed to veſt ſufficient power in the petitioner or ſome other perſon, to ſell ſo much of the lands as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the debts.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to preſent a bill agreeably to the prayer of her petition, advertiſing the purport of the ſame, and a copy of this order for three weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

IN purſuance of the above order, NOTICE is hereby given, That a bill will be preſented to the Legiſlature at their next ſitting, for the purpoſes above mentioned.

September 4, 1784. ¶ MARY EWING.

PETER WHITESIDE & Co.

Have for SALE,

COARSE and fine Blankets,
Coating Flannels,
Yorkſhire Cloths,
Dowlas, Britannias,
Ruſſia and Raven Duck,
Hyſon, Souchong and Green Teas.

September 6.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors who are in arrears for the effective ſupply ſinking fund and county taxes for the year 1782, that unleſs they ſettle and pay their reſpective ballances to the County Treaſurer on or before the 8th of October next, the Commiſſioners are determined to proceed againſt ſuch delinquent Collectors, as the law directs.

NATHAN GIBSON,
Philad. Sept. 1, 1784. MICHAEL SHUBART, } Commiſſrs.
JOHN BROOKE, }

Philadelphia, September 8, 1784.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of PATRICK GARVEY and WILLIAM KEMBLE was diſolved the 25th ult. all Perſons having Accounts againſt ſaid Partnerſhip are deſired to have them ſettled. ¶ WILLIAM KEMBLE.

For a HORSE-THIEF and HORSE,

A Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

STOLEN out of the paſture of JAMES WEBB, near Lancaſter, a bright bay HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, in tolerable order, has a round body, black legs and mane, and a black ſwitch tail, with a little white on one ſide of one of his hind feet, a few white hairs in his forehead, has a dark ſtreak from the hind part of his back down to his tail, he is about fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters, with a good carriage, his head is rather large, with middling long ears; he had a neck-lock on when ſtolen. Whoever ſecures the thief, that he may be proſecuted to conviction, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe, and reaſonable charges.

September 3, 1784. ‖ WILLIAM WEBB.

NOTICE is hereby given to ANDREW GALLOWAY, late of a place called the Top Mill, in the county of Antrim, near Ballimony, who in the year 1774 came over to Philadelphia in the ſhip Hannah, from Londonderry, taught ſchool for ſome time, then went to jobbing, and when the war begun went to ſea, and was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, afterwards taken by the Spaniards and confined ten or twelve months, and returned to this city again ſome time after, that his brother John Galloway is arrived from Ireland, and is very deſirous to ſee or hear from him, as it would be conſiderably to his advantage. Information reſpecting the ſaid Andrew, whether he be living or dead, by letter to Mr. James Hunter, merchant in Philadelphia, or the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, who intends ſhortly to return to Ireland.

Philad. Sept. 4, 1784. † JOHN GALLOWAY.

September 3, 1784.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June laſt, Two ſtray CATTLE, the one a red ſteer, with a white face, the other a brown heifer, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old each. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ ABIA JAMES.

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS and GLASS, which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Store, in Market-ſtreet, above Third-ſtreet, next door to the Old Goal, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

ANVILS, vizes and bake-irons, ſledge and hand-hammers, mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws of various kinds, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch, flat, half round, round and three ſquare rough, baſtard and ſmooth cut files, raſps of various lengths, 1-2, 3-4ths, inch, 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2 inch ſocket chiſſels and gouges, long and ſhort firmers, from 1-8th to 2 inches, ſorted, mortiſe chiſſels, turning chiſſels and gouges ſorted, plane irons, from 1 3-4ths to 3 inches, ſorted, raiſing and tooth plane irons, rabbit, plow, groving and moulding plane irons, braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, braſs and iron noſe bellows, common and poliſhed ſteel candleſticks and ſnuffers, flat and round thumb latches, braſs knob and bow latches, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch braſs knob locks, 4, 5 and 6 inch iron rim ditto, double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks, cupboard, clock caſe and proſpect ditto, trunk and writing deſk ditto, horſe and padlocks of different kinds, dreſſing box and drawer locks, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 inch ſtock locks, common and beſt, gun locks and mounting, iron and braſs wire ſorted, clock bells, and movements in ſetts, braſs handles and eſcutcheons for deſks and drawers, &c. braſs turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various ſizes, Venetian and common curtain rings, braſs ſconces and door knockers, window faſtenings, bell pulls and cranks, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch braſs H hinges, deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea cheſt and proſpect ditto, deſk fall and cupboard braſs locks, braſs bolts and bag locks, braſs cocks of ſeveral ſizes, mens, youths and childrens ſilvered and common coffin handles, fiſh ſkins for joiners, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch iron H and HL hinges, rule joint table, dovetail, writing deſk and cheſt hinges of ſeveral ſizes, 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. ſprigs, 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6d. trunk and clout nails, 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 10. 12. and 20d. fine drawn nails, long and ſhort hob nails, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch very beſt bright and common augers, center, ſpool, chair, rake and dowel bits, ſorted, common and kirby fiſh hooks, ſnap and wire mouſe traps, ſteel ſpring rat ditto, iron traces and back bands, carpenters and coopers axes and adzes, carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers, pincers and nippers, ſprigging awls and ſcrew-drivers, ſhoemakers awl blades and tacks, ſteel coffee, and box ſpice mills, poliſhed brick and plaiſtering trowels, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 inch flat and round bolts, large ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards, ſcythes and ſickles, rifles for whetting ſcythes, drawing and curriers knives and ſteels, box pullies and window line, flat and round head wood ſcrews, from 3-8ths to 3 inches, ſcrew plates, 5, 6, 7, 8 and ten inch ſquare ſteel compaſſes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch coopers compaſſes and calipers, double worm ſpike and nail gimblets, aſſorted, tap and bung borers, pig and plate braſs, London glue, ſpades and ſhovels, buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks, taylors and womens ſheers and ſciſſars, London faggoted ſteel, caſt iron bake-ovens and tea kettles, iron pots, ſauce pans, bake-plates and ſkillets, poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, thick and thin iron plate, chafing diſhes and braſs kettles, alſo American red clover and timothy ſeeds of the laſt year's growth.

An Aſſortment of SADLERY WARE, amongſt which are, Straining, diaper and worſted webs, a variety of men and women's ſtirrups, ſnaffle, coach, chaiſe and other bridle-bitts, tinned and poliſhed, ſaddlers buckles of moſt ſorts, coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture complete, ſtraining irons and hammers, pricking and creaſing irons, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 ounce tacks, punches and awls of various ſizes.

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood, ditto brazil, ditto ſanders, woad and orchill, jack cards, 2d. 3d. 4d. and 5d. tenter hooks.

PAINTS, &c.

Ground and dry white lead, ground and dry red lead, ground and dry yellow oker, ground and dry Spaniſh brown, ground Venetian red, white vitriol, litharge, &c. &c. glaſs, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 19 by 17, 25 by 18, 28 by 20, &c.

N. B. Glaſs cut to any pattern, either round, oval or ſquare.

*** The higheſt price given for bees wax, flax, clover and timothy ſeeds.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL ſmall, new, well finiſhed HOUSES, in an agreeable ſituation, in the Northern Liberties, at ſuch a price, that the rents will produce at leaſt 8 1-3d per cent. intereſt per annum. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at CHRISTOPHER BAKER's, at the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where the terms will be made known.

Doctor *Hill's American* Balſam

IS ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Friend's meeting-houſe gate; alſo by Mr. George Reinhold, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the Black-Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at New-York, by Mr. Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at his place, in Kingſeſs. Price Six Shillings and Six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix Shillings a bottle.

This balſam is now upwards of twenty years ſo well known in America, that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; that it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm; in cholics, gravel and conſumption; that it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping-cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions, in Engliſh and German, on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify, who have tried other things without ſucceſs.

Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold at any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam for want of the principal ingredients, of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botaniſt.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the houſe of James Cumming, of Cumming and Macarty, of l'Orient, or to James Cumming, acting for Cumming and Macarty, at Philadelphia, in the year 1783, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Attorney to William Macarty, ſurviving partner of ſaid houſe. ¶ 3 m. JOHN CHALONER.

Doctor *LE MAYEUR,* Dentiſt,

WHO has been ſo ſucceſsful in tranſplanting of TEETH in New-York, propoſes to be in Philadelphia the latter end of September, where he will remain ſome time, the time of his arrival and the place of his abode will be advertiſed in the News-Papers. †

Auguſt 5, 1784.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 28th inſt. A Negroe Woman, named FANNY. Had on and took with her when ſhe went away, two calicoe ſhort gowns, one black and white ſtriped linſey, another blue and white ſtriped linen, three petticoats, one of them brown flannel, one of coarſe yellow linſey, and the other blue, red and white ſtriped cotton, two bonnets, one of them black, trimmed with gauze, the other an old blue one, five aprons, two of them tow, two check, and the other fine linen, two old tow ſhifts, two pair of thread ſtockings, and one woollen pair of pale blue; ſhe came from Guinea, when young marked on the cheeks; ſhe is thick, and ſuppoſed not quite five feet high; one of her knee joints bends in more than the other; ſhe is recorded at Lancaſter according to law. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS JOHNSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 24th of this inſtant, a HORSE and MARE, the horſe is a red roan, with a ſtar and ſnip, 4 white feet, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, trots and paces; the mare is a dark brown, with a brand on the off ſhoulder, ſuppoſed to be Y, 14 hands and an half high, trots and paces, and appears to be very old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Auguſt 27. ¶ JACOB DUFFIELD.

CAME to the dwelling-place of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the beginning of July laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be 4 years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, both hind feet white near half way to the ham, and a little white in her face, no brand that can be diſcerned, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 3, 1784. ¶ JOHN BATHURST.

N. B. She had been rambling about the neighbourhood for ſome time before, in company with a ſmall grey horſe colt.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on improving Leaſes,

UPWARDS of 8000 acres of limeſtone LAND, ſituate on the waters of Penn's creek, in Northumberland county, generally known by the name of Bruſhey Valley. This tract is well watered, and on it are ſundry mill ſeats, and the ſoil is equal if not ſuperior to Penn's Valley, which is thickly ſettled (or any other body of land in this part of the country) and divided from it only by a ſmall ridge of broken ground. The waggon road opened from Derr's mill on the Suſquehanna through Buffaloe and Penn's Vallies, runs parallel to, and within three miles of, theſe lands, for a conſiderable diſtance. The proprietor intends, if health will permit, to ſpend from about the 15th to the 25th of October next on thoſe lands, where he may be found by any perſon deſirous of viewing the ground and treating with him. The terms to the purchaſers or leaſers will be made eaſy. For further particulars, apply to

tbctf. SAMUEL MILES, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor; a frame Kitchen back of it, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, nearly oppoſite the Widow Dutton's Beer-houſe, now occupied by Robert Wickerſham, harneſs-maker. The lot is 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, ſubject to a ſmall ground-rent. For terms, apply to JOSEPH BOLTON, in Water-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet. §3w ctf

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 24th of Auguſt, from the ſhip Faithful Steward, of Londonderry, Conolly M'Cauſland, Maſter, then lying at New-Caſtle, Two SERVANT MEN, one named Robert Mitchell, by trade a weaver, of a ſandy complexion, ſmooth face, with long hair, wore a ſhort blue coat with white binding; the other named Felix Gunahan, a ſhoemaker, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own hair; had on, a brown coat and black breeches; they are each about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants and delivers them on board the ſaid ſhip Faithful Steward, or ſecures them in any goal, giving notice thereof to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for either of them, with reaſonable charges, from

CONYNGHAM, NESBITT and Co. or
CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1784. THE NUMB. 2834.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1784.

To GEORGE BRYAN, Eſquire, Cenſor General of Pennſylvania.

"We cannot ſerve two maſters." BIBLE.

TO find out your equal in politics or morality would be an idle taſk, even to as plodding a character as yourſelf. Devoted to it, as the ultimatum of your wiſhes, ſacrifices of health and time are daily made, and criminally too; for no man has that command over either in a religious view, but to be anſwerable for the proper uſe of them to his God, his country, and his family.

A *Truſtee* of theſe is of far more importance than the world commonly judge. They take things on their firſt appearance, without conſidering either their relatives or conſequences. But to a judicious obſerver, a proper uſe of them has every good attendant, whereas the abuſe of them the fulleſt ſhow and force of evil.

How theſe poſitions muſt apply to you through life, let me view ſome part of your conduct.

You have accepted an appointment of fourth Judge of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth, at the annual ſalary of £ 500. You have ſworn to adminiſter juſtice according to the law of the land. You have alſo ſolemnly engaged to attend the common duties of your charge.

A man who undertakes ſo important a truſt as is involved in this appointment, if he is honeſt, ſhould in his own mind previouſly determine, that he is adequate to the ſame, or, if deficient, that the whole powers of his intellectual ſyſtem ſhall be fully employed to remove the miſt from before his eyes---for in vain "ſhall ye riſe up early, and late take reſt," unleſs the intermediate time (allowing a few hours for the attention to your health and the common duties of domeſtic life) is taken up in diſcharge of thoſe public authorities in you inveſted for the good of the community. In theſe may be included profeſſional reading, which I am told you ſtudiouſly avoid. This will no doubt account for ſome miſtakes in your opinion from the bench. You once ſaid from thence, that the confeſſion of a man out of court was no evidence againſt him when at the bar. This important obſervation leaped from your mouth wide open at Lancaſter. It muſt be ſurpriſing, that a man, whoſe whole life has furniſhed caſes under the crown law, ſhould not know the common ſaying of 'confeſs and be hanged." Perhaps a deficiency of knowledge on this ſubject may be made up by your comprehenſive reading in the chancery books. You may have conſumed the midnight taper in poring over their pages. Even this may be otherwiſe, for you, who are ſure of ſufficient power to erect a Chancery Court, having alſo power to fix her for life in yourſelf, may eſtabliſh new points of deciſion. This will require not much reading. In England, you recollect, that the chanceryſhip is only during the King's pleaſure. But as you aim at regal power in Pennſylvania, the ſceptre in one hand, and the ſeals in the other, will have this powerful effect----(almoſt too good to be mentioned)---no appeals will lay from your decrees, and then, in a ſhort time, the whole property, real, perſonal and mixed, of this commonwealth will be under your illegal diſcuſſion and adjudication. Let the diſpaſſionate Pennſylvanian judge what a horrid ſituation this muſt be, that a man, without property himſelf, ſhould have it in his power at pleaſure, and without check, to decide upon the fate of that of others; to fix the ruin of any man who ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to come before him, provided he was not his friend. For from great things we may judge of ſmall. How bitterly have you, in your reſolution on the college bill, galled certain honeſt men, patrons of ſcience and of charity, for daring to hold up their hands againſt your accurſed meaſures. You have abuſed them. You have called them tories, men of monarchical principles. For what purpoſe this, but to eſtabliſh an act of your own, paſſed November 27, 1779, for deſtroying the college, &c. of this city. As one of the Houſe, you refuſed to have laid before them the evidence on which the report had been grounded, and from which this law originated. Let me make this remark. You were then upon oath. Is it an invaſion on the fairneſs of deduction to pronounce, that the man who would ſuppreſs teſtimony before the Houſe, judging upon a point of the utmoſt importance, would heſitate to diſmiſs it in a court of law. I think this is fair reaſoning; you muſt know it to be ſo. This reſolve in the Houſe on the ſuppreſſion of evidence, was ſomething like your opinion at Lancaſter, with only this difference---in the Houſe of Aſſembly, thro' the fraud and weakneſs of your accomplices, you carried your point; but on the bench, the Chief Juſtice and Mr. Atlee defeated your purpoſe. They admitted the evidence to be received, and the culprit was executed. Were you to ride the circuit alone, what niſi prius determinations ſhould we have? You may, (ſhould you not ſucceed to the ſeals) have influence to obtain for your friend Bailey the appointment of Law Printer to this ſtate. Then your deciſions may come out for public inſpection. What a treaſure the gentlemen of the long robe will have from your labours on the bench, full as much as the good people of Pennſylvania have had from your productions in the Council of Cenſors. As to your friend Bailey's integrity, and exactneſs in his profeſſion as a printer, the country will judge from this ſingle fact. In an act of Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed March 8, 1780, entituled "An act for regulating and eſtabliſhing admiralty juriſdiction," in the 20th ſection of this law, *as printed* by Bailey from the roll, are theſe words---all traitors, felons and criminals, who ſhall offend upon the ſea, or within the admiralty juriſdiction, ſhall be enquired of, tried and judged by grand and petit juries, according to the courſe of the common law, in like manner as if the treaſon, felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this ſtate. And the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, *and the Judge of the Admiralty, or any two of them*, are hereby conſtituted Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, &c. &c." "By theſe words, *as printed*, any two Juſtices of the Supreme Court may hold an Admiralty Seſſions, without the preſence of the Judge of the Admiralty, contrary to every eſtabliſhment of that court, not only here, but in Europe. The words in the roll ſtand thus—the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, *or any two of them, and* the Judge of the Admiralty," ſhall form the above court. This gives power to any two Juſtices of the Supreme Court to ſit there, leſt, ſhould the whole be required, there might be a failure of juſtice. But *the Judge of the Admiralty* is a *neceſſary part* by this law, *as inrolled*, totally otherwiſe *as printed*. Convictions I am told have been had before Juſtices of the Suprme Court only, but no executions have taken place. I have mentioned this fact of the miſpreſſion of Mr. Bailey, and your knowing this to be as thus ſtated, to ſhow how your time is employed, and attention engaged, by throwing money into the coffers of ſuch tools, aſſociating with them as your boſom friends, and who would not ſtoop even to alter a law to give you a juriſdiction, in excluſion of the Judge of Admiralty, appointed by the direct words of the ſame, and in a court where, agreeable to eſtabliſhed precedents, not only here but in England, he muſt *neceſſarily preſide*. How muſt your time be employed for the good of your country in the duties of your profeſſion, by ſtriving to fix courts unknown to the law, and directly againſt its words, and graſping at power through the means of a devoted Printer, who, if to be perſuaded to do an act ſo highly criminal, would miſprint the ſtatutes of Heaven, and make its creed pliable to the proſtituted purpoſes of your infamous party. You who could, with aſſumed power, ſit in ſuch courts, and by the authority of a tranſpoſed ſentence, andconvict, muſt not ſtartle at adding parentheſiſes and commas to the conſtitution. A man baſe enough to do this, would poiſon with the chalice in his hand!

You, in this law, have ſet under tranſpoſed ſentences and under a null authority; I mean the authority of Mr. Bailey. But, ſay you, judges are ſet to declare, *not make the law*—how then, ſay you, could I have found out this typographical fraud. I anſwer, from your attachment to this power unwarrantably exerciſed—your intimacy with Bailey—your acceſs to his preſs—your great memory, which I am told never fails you, and which had ground for recollection. For you were a member of the Houſe of Aſſembly when this law paſſed, viz. March 8, 1780. If the man, who could commit this fraud, has your protection, your friendſhip, your countenance, altho' you may not have met with caſes to convict him at the bar of the public for forgery, yet in the eyes of all honeſt men he muſt be ſet down as the proſtituted tool of power and of party. The Council of Cenſors have convicted this man of ſundry errors in the printed copy of the conſtitution. Were theſe errors by deſign or neglect? A free people may ſuffer ſorely from both; as a ſword in the hands of an aſſaſſin or a madman has the ſame violent effect upon the community. However, there may be ſome difference, the madman may be ſeized. He is bold, and does his miſchief in the open day. But murders upon murders may be committed by the other, and he in ſilence laugh at the victims of his relentleſs fury. A law may paſs out from the preſs with the ſanction of government, but at the ſame time, through deſign, in ſome parts, have the hand of an officer of juſtice, who had no ſhare in its formation. This muſt be truly alarming! I am told, for the benefit of the public, you are about writing the hiſtory of your own life, to be printed by Francis Bailey. There he may ſucceed. Your predilection to him may hide his faults, and the errors of your life may keep pace with the errata of his preſs.

I have made theſe obſervations to ſhow how your time is *engroſſed*; not in ſtoring up knowledge, but in forming party ſchemes, and ſacrificing conſcience to the emolument of your dependants. You receive a ſum of money from the public, as a truſtee of their ſacred rights. How you execute her truſts, your conduct will ſhow. You were ſituated, on Saturday, the 18th inſtant, like an aſs between two bundles of hay. The Supreme Court on one ſide, the Council of Cenſors on the other. "You hung between, in doubt to act or reſt." The Chief Juſtice calling you to the bench, the majority of the Cenſors preſſing you for ſupport. At laſt the latter prevailed; for although the Chief Juſtice ſent for you ſeveral times, yet you ſtuck cloſe to your friends, and the Supreme Court then broke up. You left it, after wriggling on its ſeat with the utmoſt impatience, like an old hen, till you had done a trifling act of office and then came clucking into the Cenſors, to take your chickens under your wing. They had wandered in the abſence of the old bird, who ſoon *reanimated* them. For I am told by a gentleman, who remained there during this truly farſical ſcene, which your different appointments occaſioned, that they ſtood *motionleſs* till your arrival.

You have ſtrove hard to *imprint* upon the minds of the people your attachment to their liberties; that you revere their conſtitution as the bleſſed palladium to ſecure their freedom. I ſhall notwithſtanding your aſſurances, eſtabliſh the following facts, which I call upon you to deny. You have been frequently called upon, but, like Adam in the garden of Eden, after committing the foul fact, you have ſkulked behind the trees of the foreſt, and dare not face the light, "becauſe your deeds are evil." * George Roſs was a member of the Convention of 1776. You knocked him up at day light, ſat upon his bed, and reprobated the conſtitution, as it then ſtood in formation; without a ſecond branch, you told him it was a conſtitution of madneſs; that none but madmen or fools would paſs it; it would breed confuſion, and ſome day or other the liberties of this country would be loſt by it. You pray'd him for God's ſake to bring in a clauſe for a ſecond Branch. You were running up and down in the ſtreets, like a diſtempered bedlamite, complaining of the evil tendency of the conſtitution, ſhould not this clauſe be introduced. You ſaid the people ſhould, in their election for members of Aſſembly, be tied down to certain rules; that they ſhould be worth a certain ſum; that they ſhould have freeholds to ſuch an amount, or they would become like the *Pot whallopers* (a word of your own) during the domination of the antient Lords and Barons of England, tools to power, and made uſe of to aid the purpoſes of aſpiring and daring men; but the above qualifications would be a check. You now ſay, men without money make the beſt ſubjects, and wealth endangers the liberties of the country. You have thus gone on in deceiving the world. They now know you. My advice to you is-----Attend to your appointment. "Mark, read, learn, and inwardly digeſt" the laws of God and man. Fly politics as you would a peſtilence, and purſue the road to Heaven, and I pray, from the bottom of my ſoul, the Supreme Director of the univerſe, the Searcher of all hearts, that your latter end may be crowned with peace.

Sept 27, 1784. A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

* It is probable, as this gentleman is now dead, you may deny this fact. Should you do this, I will publiſh in my next the affidavits of two gentlemen, of undoubted veracity, of a ſimilar converſation.

To the PUBLIC.

THE encouragement, with which the ſubſcriber, as an Inſtructor of youth, has been favored, in Pennſylvania, enables him, now, to enlarge the plan of his Academy, by annexing to it a DANCING and a DRAWING SCHOOL; both of which will be opened on Thurſday the Firſt of October next.

The Dancing School will not interfere with the uſual hours of ſtudy in the Engliſh, French or Mathematical Schools; as the hours appropriated to Dancing, will be from eleven o'clock until one, for the young LADIES; and for the young GENTLEMEN, from five until eight. Every Saturday, from five until eight, will be devoted to practice, for both claſſes.

He is not without a due ſhare of gratitude towards his employers, who have ſo generouſly enabled him to eſtabliſh this Seminary, on its preſent reputable, uſeful, and liberal foundation; and on his part, no effort, for the real benefit of his pupils, ſhall be wanting, while he has the honor of preſiding over the inſtitution.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, 21ſt September, 1784.

Juſt Imported in the Commerce, and Harmony, from London, and now opening for SALE, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the Market. A general ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Calculated for the enſuing Seaſon, among which are,

A LARGE variety of plain and ornamental Mahogany framed Looking Glaſſes, of all ſizes; Wilton carpets of the moſt elegant figures and of every dimenſion; red and white lead in caſks, from 1 to 3 Ct. powder and ſhot; loaf ſugar; Barlow penknives; knives and forks; flannels; coatings; duffils and bearſkins; velverets and corduroys; durants; ſhalloons and damaſks; cambricks and lawns; pepper in bales; Jamaica ſugar in hogſheads; nutmegs; mace; hoſiery. 6. w.

Patrick Donworth, Land-Surveyor,

BEGS leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, That he teaches SCHOOL near Colonel Buſh's houſe, at Cheſnut-Hill, in Germantown townſhip, where Youth are taught Mercantile Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Menſuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, plain and ſpherical, with their application to Mathematics, Surveying and Navigation with the greateſt accuracy.

Gentlemen or others who want land ſurveyed, plans drawn, or any other matter in the ſurveying line done, by leaving their directions for him as above, will be waited on by the public's moſt humble ſervant, PATRICK DONWORTH.

Cheſnut-Hill, Sept. 21, 1784. †

A SCHOOL,

KEPT by the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, the ſecond door from Walnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Bell's book-ſtore, where Youth are taught the Engliſh Language according to Sheridan's Grammar Rules, Mercantile Arithmetic and Book-keeping according to Dowling's Syſtem, Geography, Euclid's Elements of Geometry explained, Trigonometry, plain and ſpherical, Algebra, both numerical and alphabetical, Navigation, Surveying, Fortification, Gunnery, &c. &c.

As the ſubſcriber has been ſeveral years employed in the tuition of youth, and can produce credentials for ability and conduct, he hopes for encouragement.

As the ſubſcriber was ſeveral years in the practical part of book-keeping, he would perfect young gentlemen in that uſeful ſcience, or ſettle partnerſhip accounts reaſonable.

An EVENING SCHOOL for young men will be kept from ſix to nine o'clock at ſaid place, by the public's moſt humble ſervant, † GEORGE FITZ GERALD.

To be SOLD, wholeſale or retail,

At a very low advance, the following INVOICE of excellent Engliſh CLOTHS, very proper for a country ſtore.

The goods may be ſeen at Mr. ROBERT AITKEN's book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, viz.

TWELVE and half yds. Bath beaver, at 6/6,	£4	1	3
16 yards of velveret, at 4/6,	3	12	0
22 and half yards hunters cloth, at 6/6,	7	6	3
8 yards of ſecond cloth, grey, at 10/6,	4	4	0
11 ſilk handkerchiefs, at 3/6,	1	18	6
4 ditto, at 4/.	0	16	0
10 yards laſting, at 3/.	1	10	0
1 lappelled coat,	2	2	0
4 yards ſuperfine white cloth, at 14/.	2	16	0
25 and half yards cloth, pompadour, at 17/.	21	13	6
1 coverlid for a bed,	0	9	0
1 waiſtcoat,	0	9	0
22 dozen of buttons, at 1/.	1	2	0
17 pocket handkerchiefs, at 11d.	0	15	7
¶	£52	15	1

Philadelphia, September 23, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Ruſh, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY the 16th of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a LOT or PIECE of GROUND, ſituate and being in the Northern Liberties, at the weſt end of Joſeph Harbeſon's 40 feet lot, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued northwardly, at the diſtance of 100 feet weſtwardly from the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; bounded on the eaſt 40 feet by the weſt end of ſaid Joſeph Harbeſon's lot, on the ſouth 100 feet, by land now or late of James Eſtaugh, on the weſt 40 feet, by land of William Coates, ſenior, and on the north 100 feet, by land now or late of the aforeſaid William Coates, ſenior, being part of the real eſtate of William Small, ſubject to a yearly ground-rent for ever, of 13/4. Seized and taken in execution by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

BY a reſolve of the Council of Cenſors, the report of a committee, appointed to enquire, amongſt other matters, into the conduct of the legiſlative branch of government, has been ordered to be printed and diſperſed, together with copies of the conſtitution, throughout the ſtate. The minority, who had diſſented from the report in many inſtances, requeſted (as the profeſſed deſign of printing and diſperſing it was to give their conſtituents information) that their reaſons for differing in opinion from the majority, who had adopted it, might alſo be printed, and go along with it, in order that they might have full information, and not be blindly led to acquieſce in the many and important alterations of the conſtitution introduced into the report, which might happen, if they were not ſhewn both ſides of the queſtion. This reaſonable requeſt was, however, refuſed. As the report is very lengthy, I have ſelected the different ſections from which the minority diſſented, and requeſt you will be pleaſed to publiſh them in your next Gazette, together with the proteſts.

CANDOR.

We diſſent from the Report of the Committee, as adopted by the Council, generally,

BECAUSE, though there are ſome parts of it that meet our approbation, it is in a great meaſure made up of matters that were never ſubmitted to them, and totally foreign to the nature and deſign of their appointment. Their duty was plain and ſimple,—"to enquire, whether the conſtitution had been preſerved inviolate in every part, and whether the legiſlative and executive branches of government had aſſumed to themſelves, or exerciſed, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the conſtitution." As this is a report in part only, and confined to the legiſlative branch, the journals of the Aſſembly and the laws fell properly under their notice, as it was from them only it could be diſcovered whether the legiſlative body had departed from their duty, or neglected the truſt repoſed in them. And had the committee contented themſelves with pointing out, and reprobating in the ſtrongeſt terms, the inſtances where theſe had happened, they would have met our hearty concurrence. But, when we ſee explanations of many parts of the conſtitution introduced, which we think inconſiſtent with the liberty and ſafety of the people, and a laboured commentary upon it foiſted into the report, it becomes a duty we owe to the people, to ourſelves, and to poſterity, thus ſolemnly to proteſt againſt it in the groſs, as big with miſchief in itſelf, and forming a moſt dangerous precedent. If committees are at liberty to introduce into their reports matters different from, and foreign to thoſe ſubmitted to them, public bodies may be ſurpriſed into a deciſion on the moſt important ſubjects unexpectedly, and unprepared for the diſcuſſion of them, or, as in the preſent caſe, into matters that do not at all belong to them. The greateſt part of the report, which has taken up ſo much of the time of Council, being the proper and excluſive buſineſs of a Convention.

This will fully appear from the obſervations we have made upon the ſeveral parts, which have received our negative. But in this place we cannot help obſerving, that, by the explanations given to various parts of the conſtitution, the ſyſtem of our government would be entirely changed, and the executive branch acquire ſuch an increaſe of power and influence, as to make it eaſy for them to eſtabliſh the moſt dreadful tyranny.

David Eſpy, *Arthur St. Clair,*
Thomas Hartley, *Fred. A. Muhlenberg,*
Richard M'Alliſter, *John Arndt,*
Anthony Wayne, *James Moore.*
Thomas Fitzſimons,

Section 9th. "The Houſe of Repreſentatives may redreſs grievances."

It is the opinion of this committee, that the General Aſſembly, under reports of the committees of grievances, in ſome inſtances, has exerciſed powers inconſiſtent with the conſtitution.

ALTHOUGH we agree with the report, that the General Aſſembly, under reports of the Committees of Grievances, have in ſome inſtances exerciſed powers inconſiſtent with the conſtitution, yet we diſſent from the report in ſome of the inſtances brought forward, and from the reaſoning upon them. Becauſe ſome of them were very proper objects for the interference of the legiſlature, no adequate remedy being to be had in any other way; and becauſe it ſeems abſurd to ſay, that, "if the complaints of the people are liſtened to by the legiſlature, the laws of the land will be corrupted;" and that the relief would be limited, in any degree, to ſuch of the citizens as reſide in the vicinity of the ſeat of government, and the ſeſſions of the Aſſembly be lengthened to an immoderate degree. The Aſſembly are choſen by the people to do their buſineſs, and they ought to ſit as long as that buſineſs requires. But the inconveniencies that ariſe to the individuals, from a long abſence from their reſpective homes, will always induce them to ſhorten their ſeſſions as much as poſſible, and, from the preſſure of that inconveniency, there is more danger of their being ſhortened too much, than of their being drawn out to an unneceſſary length. It is of no importance, what the word grievance meant, or means, in *England* or elſewhere. It is very well underſtood here; and here, as well as in other countries, there may happen exceſſes and oppreſſive proceedings of the executive power, and of the courts of juſtice. When they do happen, we truſt the legiſlature will interfere, and afford redreſs. But as it ſeems to be intended that all powers ſhould be lodged in the hands of the executive, and, what the committee call, the judicial branch, it is a proper ſtep to remove every thing that lies in the way of its being accompliſhed, and the interference of the legiſlature might be a troubleſome reſtraint upon it. It is however the right of the people to be redreſſed in this way, and it is a ſecurity to them, we hope, they will not part with, nor ſuffer to be explained away.

Arthur St. Clair, *David Eſpy,*
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, *Thomas Hartley,*
John Arndt, *Richard M'Alliſter,*
James Moore, *Anthony Wayne.*

Section 15th. "To the end that laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely conſidered, and the inconvenience of haſty determinations *as much as poſſible* prevented, all bills of a public nature ſhall be *publiſhed*, and, except *on occaſions of ſudden neceſſity*, ſhall not be paſſed into laws until the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly."

Very many bills have been paſſed haſtily, in the ſame ſeſſion, in violation of this ſection.

The poſtponing of bills to another ſitting is at length ſo much diſregarded, that of thirty-nine acts of Aſſembly, which were paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion of the preſent Houſe, thirty-one of them originated within the ſame ſitting: And with reſpect to almoſt all theſe, ſo far from any ſudden neceſſity exiſting for thus haſtily paſſing them, there does not ſeem to be any conſiderable motives for thus precipitating more than two or three of them. If the act for regulating the choice of juſtices of the peace had become immediately *neceſſary*, it was from the *neglect* of the Houſe to take up the buſineſs earlier.

It is the opinion of this committee, that the 15th ſection of the conſtitution, whereby the authority to legiſlate is laid under peculiar reſtraints, has been evaded, and in a great meaſure defeated, by the exerciſe of a power aſſumed by the General Aſſembly to make laws and to alter laws, and to appropriate the lands, goods and money of the commonwealth by reſolve only, which, ſo far from being publiſhed for conſideration, and deferred to the next ſeſſion, is paſſed ſecretly and immediately.

THOUGH we agree that many laws have been brought in and paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for which there may not now appear any neceſſity, yet we diſſent from the opinion in the report upon this ſection, "that an important and eſſential reſtraint upon the proceedings of the Aſſembly has been laid aſide:" For the ſection cited does, expreſly, give a power to the Aſſembly to paſs laws in the ſame ſeſſion in which they ſhall be firſt conſidered in the form of bills, on occaſions of ſudden neceſſity. Of that neceſſity the Aſſembly are, and, from the nature of the caſe, muſt be the only judges; and for us to pretend to determine upon it, is arrogating a power we are incompetent to, and, if we were competent, that is not veſted in us by the conſtitution. But when we conſider, of what very little uſe the publication of bills is,—how very few of the people, comparatively, ever ſee them,—that it operates rather to deceive than inform them,—and the heavy expence that attends it, we cannot help wiſhing this article was very materially altered. But—alterations, neceſſary additions, or explanations, can be made by a Convention only.

We diſſent from the ſecond opinion upon this ſection of the conſtitution likewiſe, becauſe we think it goes to reſtraining the Aſſembly from proceeding by reſolve in all caſes.—

The power however to proceed in that manner ſeems to have been, clearly, in the view of the convention, as it is, by the 20th ſection of the conſtitution, made the expreſs duty of the Executive Council to forward the execution of their reſolves. The words are, and they are remarkable, "they are to take care that the laws be duly executed; they are to expedite the execution of ſuch meaſures, as may be reſolved upon by the General Aſſembly." There is, in the ſame ſentence, a plain diſtinction taken betwixt laws and reſolves—indeed, they are contradiſtinguiſhed. The Executive Council are to execute the laws.—They are to expedite the execution of meaſures reſolved upon by the Aſſembly.—The power of proceeding by reſolve is then clearly acknowledged, and the Council have a kind of concurrent power in the execution; or, rather, they are to remove any difficulties that may lie in the way of their execution. But if no directions had been given to the Executive Council, the power of the Aſſembly to proceed in that way might have, well enough, been inferred from the general words of the ninth ſection—"they ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth."—From the two together there remains not the ſhadow of a doubt. Had this committee been appointed to alter and amend the conſtitution; which they ſeem all along to have thought their duty, we ſhould have readily agreed with them, that this looſe and ſummary method of legiſlating is very inconſiſtent with œconomy and ſafety, and that it ought in moſt caſes to be aboliſhed. It is, however, a part of the conſtitution, and, as ſuch, it is no aſſumed power in the General Aſſembly. Neither were the reſolves that have been detailed by the committee paſſed, as is ſaid in the report, "if not in the face of the law, yet without law." The conſtitution is the law to govern the Aſſembly, and they are conſiſtent with the conſtitution. But this power likewiſe ſtands in the way of the exorbitant and unconſtitutional powers intended for the Executive Council, and in that view it is a ſecurity for the people. It therefore became neceſſary to get rid of it one way or other.

Arthur St. Clair, *James Moore,*
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, *David Eſpy,*
Anthony Wayne, *Thomas Hartley,*
John Arndt, *Richard M'Alliſter.*

Section 20th. "The Preſident, and in his abſence the Vice-Preſident, with the Council, five of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall have power to appoint and commiſſionate Judges, Naval-Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-General, and *all other officers civil and military* (except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or by the people) agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter."

The conſtitution (Sections 2d and 3d) ſtates two great depoſitaries of the authority devolved by the people, through the medium of the convention:—Firſt a ſupreme legiſlative, lodged with the General Aſſembly;—a ſupreme executive, in the hands of a Preſident and Council. All power, therefore, not placed out of its proper hands, belongs to the legiſlative or the executive, according to its nature. But the appointment of officers is an executive prerogative, and belongs to the Council in all caſes, if it be not in expreſs terms veſted in the Aſſembly or in the people;—and all conſtruction and interpretation of paſſages, which may ſeem dubious, ſhall be favourable to the proper branch;—and nothing beyond ſatisfying the words ſhall be intended, in caſe any authority be miſplaced, or put out of its natural hands.

We further ſay, that the words above recited give the nomination of *all officers, civil and military*, to Council, unleſs in the reſerved caſes; that the expreſſion, "except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or by the people," ought to be conſidered as introduced by way of parentheſis, and that it refers to the officers aſſigned to the Aſſembly, or the people, in other ſections of the conſtitution, of whom there are ſeveral; and that the following words, "agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter," define the manner in which the appointments of Council ſhall be made. Thus, for example, the Judge of Admiralty is by the conſtitution to be named by the Preſident and Council: But an act of Aſſembly, paſſed on the 8th of *March*, 1780, requires, that his commiſſion be "for ſeven years, in caſe he ſo long behave well." Council therefore, muſt commiſſionate for ſeven years, agreeable to this law.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this committee, that the power of appointing revenue and other officers, not expreſly aſſigned to the Houſe of Aſſembly, or to the people, by the conſtitution, which has been exerciſed by the General Aſſembly, is a deviation from the conſtitution.

WE diſſent alſo from the opinion and reaſoning of the committee, as adopted by the Council, upon this ſection of the conſtitution.

Firſt, Becauſe it ſeems to us to be more neceſſary that the executive branch ſhould, in the appointment of officers, be ſtrictly confined to thoſe expreſly aſſigned to them, than the legiſlature. The legiſlative body is the proper depoſitory of all power not expreſly placed elſewhere; for there every man in the community is equally repreſented. In the Executive Council that is not the caſe; neither have the people the ſame controul over them. They are permanent, and, notwithſtanding the rotation eſtabliſhed, encroachments can be eaſily reduced to ſyſtem, and a majority to favour them be ever found to exiſt. To the Council is given the appointment of Judges, Naval Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney-General, and all other officers civil and military, except ſuch as are choſen by the people, agreeable to the frame of government, and the laws hereafter to be made. The appointment to certain offices is alſo given to the Aſſembly. If this paſſage in the conſtitution appeared dark or doubtful, the committee ought to have ſo reported it, and left the explanation to a Convention, who alone have that power. But it was going very much beſide their duty, to obtrude a conſtruction that has the moſt dangerous tendency, and to introduce the *parentheſis*, which is not to be found in the original, to favour that conſtruction. The clauſe ſtands fairly and intelligibly in the conſtitution. They are to appoint Judges, Naval Officers, &c, and all other officers civil and military. This is their general power, and a very extenſive one it is. What follows is a limitation of that general power,—"except ſuch as are choſen by the General Aſſembly, or the people, agreeable to the frame of government, and the laws hereafter to be made." It requires indeed ſome ingenuity to miſtake the ſenſe and deſign of it, and they happily hit upon including a part of it in a parenthеſis: But by altering and ſupplying in this manner, it is impoſſible that words can be ſo put together, as that the plaineſt meaning may not be perverted

The Convention gave to the people, to the Aſſembly, and to the Council, reſpectively, the appointment of certain officers. The creation of other offices that might be found neceſſary, and the appointment to thoſe offices, when created, were left to the laws that were to be made. In the laws, then, creating them, it could be no infringement of the conſtitution to name the officers; becauſe the power of appointing to them is, by the exception above mentioned, taken out of the general powers of the Council and placed no where elſe, and every power neceſſary for good government, not placed ſomewhere by the conſtitution, is veſted in the Aſſembly, as the repreſentatives of the people It was the right of the Aſſembly, then, either by law to appoint thoſe officers, or to empower the Executive Council to appoint them. In either way the conſtitution is ſatisfied—and there are many inſtances both ways. But we ſay, that as an increaſe of power in the hands of an Executive Council, permanent, tho' rotatory, and ſo little reſponſible for the uſe of it as ours, is very dangerous to the community; and that thoſe Aſſemblies which reſerved to themſelves every appointment, where it was reconcileable to the conſtitution, have beſt adhered to its ſpirit, and ſhewed the greateſt regard to the liberties and to the ſafety of the people.

Secondly, Becauſe as we think the Executive Council have no power to appoint to any offices beſides thoſe that are expreſly named in the conſtitution, or given to them by law, if the meaning and conſtruction pointed out by the committee ſhould obtain, the Executive would acquire a very undue influence upon the election of Members of Aſſembly: And we are the more alarmed at it, from reflecting upon another part of the report of this committee, which would give them great influence on their deliberations. In ſhort, it ſeems to be intended entirely to deſtroy the freedom of the Aſſembly, and to throw into the hands of the executive branch the whole power of the ſtate.

Thomas Hartley, *David Eſpy,*
Richard M'Alliſter, *Arthur St. Clair,*
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, *John Arndt.*
James Moore,

Section 20th. "The Preſident and Council are to prepare ſuch buſineſs as ſhall appear to them neceſſary, to lay before the General Aſſembly."

It is the opinion of this committee, that theſe words give a right to the Preſident and Council, and make it their duty, to lay forms of bills before the General Aſſembly. Nevertheleſs, we do not ſuppoſe that the General Aſſembly ought to admit of forms of money bills, prepared by the Preſident and Council.

The proper and peculiar buſineſs of the General Aſſembly is to enact laws; therefore this clauſe of the 20th ſection cannot otherwiſe have any meaning. "Buſineſs got ready beforehand," as this paſſage imports, muſt be interpreted of ſketches of bills; no leſs can be underſtood. To prepare buſineſs then for the General Aſſembly is, we ſay, to frame draughts of bills. Not that the Houſe is bound to adopt theſe draughts. No; they may commit, alter, amend or reject them on reading, at their pleaſure.

Such a practice, if once eſtabliſhed, would tend to diſpatch the legiſlative buſineſs, without leſſening the right of the legiſlature to prepare bills (ſection 9th) and very much ſhorten the ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly, the length of which is ſo juſtly complained of, for the great expence thereby incurred.

The Preſident and Council, on the 5th day of *February*, 1779, and ſome days after, at a conference with the General Aſſembly, propoſed to furniſh the form of a law, or heads of a bill, to the Houſe, under the words of the 20th ſection, which authoriſes the board "to prepare ſuch buſineſs as ſhall appear to them neceſſary, to lay before the General Aſſembly." Theſe heads of a bill the Aſſembly declined to receive.

WE diſſent from the opinion upon this article, becauſe it appears to us to be diametrically oppoſite to the ninth ſection of the conſtitution, whereby the power to prepare bills, and enact them into laws, is expreſly given to the Aſſembly. In the report of the committee it is ſaid, that theſe words "prepare buſineſs,"

give a right to the Prefident and Council, and make it their duty, to lay forms of bills before the General Aſſembly; nevertheleſs (ſay they) "we do not ſuppoſe that the General Aſſembly ought to admit of forms of money bills, prepared by the Prefident and Council." If, under the words prepare buſineſs, the right and duty of the Council to ſend bills to the General Aſſembly can be ſupported, it is hard to account for the diſtinction taken betwixt money bills and thoſe of another nature. But, when money bills are enacted they muſt be attended with taxes; and theſe, how neceſſary ſo ever they may be, are always odious.---Let the Repreſentatives of the people become as odious as may be, no matter; but take care of the Council; bye and bye it will not be ſo neceſſary When once the people have ſubmitted to the new ſyſtem, the Council can conſider theſe as their right and duty under the words, when ever they pleaſe. It would ſeem as if this had been the manner in which they reaſoned when they made up their opinion. The proper and peculiar buſineſs of the Aſſembly is to enact laws---to prepare buſineſs is to frame draughts of bills, they ſay, "not that the Aſſembly is bound to receive theſe draughts---No! they may commit, alter or amend them on the reading." Here then, the right and duty of the Executive Council to originate the laws of the ſtate is aſſerted unequivocally, and the duty of the legiſlature is pointed out in a manner that cannot be miſtaken. It is their proper and peculiar duty to enact laws. But if it be the right and duty of the Executive Council to prepare bills, which is, in other words, to originate laws, it muſt alſo be the duty of the Aſſembly to receive them, and this they were perfectly ſenſible of, and have endeavoured to explain it away. But their "No! they may commit, alter or amend them," will impoſe upon no body but thoſe who are willing to be impoſed upon,---they cannot be caſt aſide, altered or amended on the reading, unleſs they have that reading---the Aſſembly are therefore bound to receive them. Thus, by endeavouring to give a meaning to two words, which, from the revolution to the preſent time, (one inſtance alone excepted) has been perfectly well underſtood and acted under, the firſt formation of all laws, money bills excepted, is to be given to the Executive Council, and alſo a negative upon the laws before debate. For, this doctrine once eſtabliſhed, it would ſoon be an open and avowed claim that no law ſhould paſs that had not originated with the Council; and if the Aſſembly attempted it, they would not be executed; and they might be told, Gentlemen, You have tranſgreſſed the bounds aſſigned you by the conſtitution—you are to enact laws, but they muſt originate with us. This law, or theſe laws, we did not originate—it was buſineſs that was not prepared by us, and that you of yourſelves could not take up. They want that eſſential quality—a pre-requiſite that cannot be diſpenſed with—they are not laws, and cannot be executed. The power endeavoured to be given to the executive, *to wit*, The appointment to all offices, the originating all laws, and a negative before debate, by the ſtrange explanation given to theſe two clauſes of the 20th ſection of the conſtitution, we conſider as of the moſt alarming and dangerous tendency, and if acceded to, ſubverſive of the liberties of the people; but we truſt they are too much enlightened, and value them too much, to ſuffer themſelves to be deprived of them by any arts, much leſs by a forced explanation of words and ſentences. It is however, a duty we owe to them, to warn them againſt the attempt, and to juſtify ourſelves to the preſent generation and to poſterity, to proteſt againſt it in the moſt ſolemn manner; and we have the greater reaſon to be alarmed, as we find an attempt of a ſimilar nature was made by the Executive Council, at a time when the gentleman who drew up the report was Vice-Preſident, and warmly was conteſted with the Aſſembly; doubtleſs for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a precedent—but the Aſſembly ſpurned at it with indignation, and aſſerted their rights, with which the happineſs of the people was ſo intimately connected.

Arthur St. Clair, *Thomas Hartley,*
John Arndt, *Richard M'Allifter,*
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, *Anthony Wayne,*
David Eſpy, *Thomas Fitzſimons.*
James Moore,

Section 20th. "The Preſident and Council may draw upon the treaſurer, for ſuch ſums, as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe."

It is the opinion of this committee, that all appropriations of public money ought to be by laws paſſed by the General Aſſembly, and that all draughts on the treaſurer of the ſtate ought to be made by the Preſident and Council.

The clauſe of ſection 20th, laſt cited, is a limitation upon the proper authority of the executive branch to draw the public money. It is thereby confined to ſuch money as ſhall be appropriated. The violations of this right of the Council to draw the public money have been numerous. Draughts have been made by the Houſe, by the auditors of public accounts, by the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, and ſome others. The inſtance following is remarkable.

"*Reſolved*, That the Treaſurers of the ſeveral counties be empowered and directed to draw on the State Treaſurer, for monies ſufficient to diſcharge the allowances made to wounded ſoldiers, and to the widows and orphans of officers killed in the public ſervice; the ſame to be paid out of the *one per centum* impoſt, by the act of *December* 1780." Minutes of 23d *September*, 1783.

ALTHOUGH we agree that appropriations of public money ought, in general, to be made by laws---yet we diſſent from the opinion, that all draughts upon the Treaſurer ought to be made by the Prefident and Council. From the reaſoning adduced in the report, in ſupport of that opinion, we conceive an unneceſſary power is intended to be lodged in the Executive Council, and, when this is taken into view with ſome other parts of the report, we think it a moſt dangerous power. The report expreſſes, that "the clauſe of the ſection cited is a limitation of the proper authority of Council to draw the public money. It is thereby confined "to ſuch money as ſhall be appropriated."—The proper authority of the Executive Branch to draw for public money muſt be found in the Conſtitution.—But we find no authority given to them, for that purpoſe, in any part of it, except in the words of the 20th ſection—"They may draw for ſuch ſums as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe." The powers of the Houſe, and of the Council, over money are clearly contained in them, or to be deduced from them. For ſuch ſums of money as are appropriated, that is, ſet apart for particular purpoſes, the Council are to draw on the Treaſurer.—This is the ſole power, over money, given to them by the conſtitution, it is therefore their proper power; and it is abſurd to ſay that the power itſelf is a limitation of the proper power. Such ſums as are not appropriated, or ſet apart for particular purpoſes, remain in the Treaſury, ſubject to the orders of the Houſe. The Convention were the judges what powers were proper to be entruſted with each Branch of Government. To the Council they gave the power to draw for money appropriated only; and to extend that power by conſtruction is to alter the conſtitution.—But, to alter the conſtitution, is the ſole excluſive buſineſs of a Convention called for the purpoſe, and ſo could not fall within the duty of the Committee: This ought, therefore, to have made no part of their report.—It was neceſſary, however, to the completion of the new ſyſtem of Government, which would have been very inefficient without it: And as the introduction of that ſyſtem ſeems to have been a favorite object, we now draw the ſcattered parts of it, that lie up and down in the report, into one view, that the people may judge whether there is really that danger to be apprehended from it we have held forth, or that we have frightened ourſelves with a phantom of our own raiſing.———

The Executive Council are to appoint to all offices, except the Treaſurer of the State, a Regiſter of Wills, a Recorder of Deeds, the Sergeant at Arms and a Doorkeeper—Theſe are left to the Aſſembly.

The Executive Council are to originate all the laws. The Aſſembly may indeed commit, alter or amend them, but they muſt have nothing to do with them in the firſt inſtances—To prepare buſineſs is to form draughts of bills—but to form draughts of bills is the right and duty of the Executive Council; therefore, the Aſſembly can have nothing to do with them, until they have been formed by the Council.———

The Aſſembly, becauſe in ſome inſtances they may have gone too far, are not to be allowed to redreſs grievances. The judicial branch, as it is called, is the proper body for that purpoſe.—They would keep the laws pure, which the Aſſembly would corrupt, and do the buſineſs at leſs expence. The oppreſſions of executive and judicial authority, however, are the great grievances of every country.—It cannot be very conſiſtent with liberty, or ſafety, to throw down that ſecurity, that fence againſt the abuſe of power.———

The Executive Council are, by the laſt mentioned ſection, to have the command of all the money alſo—Even their own wages, the Houſe of Aſſembly—the legiſlature of *Pennſylvania*, will have to apply for to the Council, and if they have happened to be troubleſome or refractory, may be told to call again.———

If the committee really found this ſyſtem to be the conſtitution of *Pennſylvania*, it is aſtoniſhing, that it has not been diſcovered earlier; for the adminiſtration of it has been, at times, in hands that were fond enough of power.—It is more aſtoniſhing ſtill that they ſhould have beſtowed ſo many encomiums upon it. Can it be believed that any reaſonable creature will think it the great bulwark of equal liberty? Is it not what we have truly repreſented it? the moſt complete ſyſtem of ariſtocratic tyranny that has appeared in the world.—But in order to make it go down, it was neceſſary to ſpeak favorably of it, and gull the people, that they might the more eaſily receive it. In other countries the government has been drawn from the popular to the ariſtocratic form by ſlow and almoſt inſenſible changes—The novelty of attempting to introduce an ariſtocracy at one ſtroke of a pen, and to perſuade the people they ought always to have been ſo governed—that it was the conſtitution they had choſen for themſelves—was left for the firſt Council of Cenſors of *Pennſylvania*. But we truſt the people are too enlightened to be ſo eaſily impoſed upon, and too high ſpirited, and too fond of liberty, to ſuffer their repreſentatives to be degraded to the mere regiſters of the mandates of their haughty and imperious maſters. At any rate, foreſeeing the evils attendant on this new ſyſtem, to diſcharge the duty we owe to the people and ourſelves, we do again moſt ſolemnly proteſt againſt it.———

When we conſider, however, that on the committee who formed the report there were two gentlemen who had been Vice-Preſidents, and two who had been members of the Executive Council, it is not to be much wondered at that a deſire to encreaſe its powers ſhould have appeared. Yet we do them the juſtice to believe, that they had not all conſidered the extent of the plan, nor ſeen the fatal conſequences that would inevitably follow from its being adopted.———

Arthur St. Clair, *Thomas Fitzſimons,*
Fred. A. Muhlenberg, *David Eſpy,*
James Moore, *Thomas Hartley,*
Anthony Wayne, *Richard M'Allifter.*
John Arndt,

BALTIMORE, *September* 24.

The Nonſuch, Captain Cauldfield, left London the 23d July, and arrived here laſt Wedneſday.

The ſhip Iris, Captain Cole, was to leave London, for this port, in about 15 days after the Nonſuch.

The Liberty, Captain Outram, from Virginia, and Jeſmond, Captain Robinſon, from North Carolina, are arrived at Dover.

The ſhip Unicorn, Captain Dean, from this port, is arrived at Liverpool.

Captain Lemuel Snow, in the brig Dogger-Bank, arrived here from Amſterdam, informs us, that on the 11th July, off Beachy Head, in the Britiſh Channel, he ſpoke the ſhip Nancy, Captain John Bright, (belonging to Philadelphia) from Virginia, bound to London; all well on board.

By the following certificate, it will appear that our beloved General, in his retreat from the glories of the field, ſtill continues to encourage, and pay attention to ſuch undertakings as are pregnant with great utility to his country.---Mr. James Rumſey (late of this town) having been happy in a mechanic diſcovery, could not, for ſome time, impreſs his fellow-citizens with an idea of its practicability; but, by a laudable perſeverance, he hath at length obtained, not only the approbation of General Waſhington, but of General Wood, the Hon. Mr. Randolph, of the Council, Dr. Craig, and ſeveral members of the legiſlature of Virginia, and other gentlemen of character and diſtinction; ſo that he may now expect a reward from his grateful country, that may, in ſome meaſure, compenſate him for his ingenuity.

CERTIFICATE.

I HAVE ſeen the model of Mr. Rumſey's boats, conſtructed to work againſt ſtream, examined the powers upon which it acts, been eye-witneſs to an actual experiment, in running water of ſome rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has diſcovered the art of working boats by mechaniſm, and ſmall manual aſſiſtance, againſt rapid currents; that the diſcovery is of vaſt importance; may be of the greateſt uſefulneſs in our inland navigation; and, if it ſucceeds, of which I have no doubt, that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the ſimplicity of the works; which, when ſeen and explained to, may be executed by the moſt common mechanic.

Given under my hand, at the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the ſtate of Virginia, this 7th of September, 1784.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 29.

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, in 6 weeks from London. Her advices are of the ſame date as thoſe received by the ſhip Triumph, lately arrived at New-York.

In the Harmony came paſſengers, Joſeph Reed, Eſquire, Mr. Andrew Bayard, Mr. Ferguſon, Mr. Aſton, and Mr. Poultney, of this city; Mrs. Fawkner and ſon, Miſs Hartley, Mr. Sanſom, and Mr. Price, of London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, dated Auguſt 15.

"The depredations of the Indians are not yet at an end in this country; three days ago as Walker Daniel, Eſq; the State Attorney, in this diſtrict, Mr. Keightly of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnſton, were going from the Falls of Ohio to the Salt-Works, about ſix miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about ſeven Indians, when Daniel and Keightly were ſhot dead on the ſpot, and Johnſton wounded acroſs his breaſt with a ball, though fortunately effected his eſcape. The dead bodies were found ſcalped, and ſtabbed in a very barbarous manner, but the Indians did not plunder them of their money or clothes."

By a letter from Dublin, of the 29th of July, received by a gentleman in this city, we have the following very important intelligence, viz. That on the 27th of the ſame month the volunteers of the city and county of Dublin (on the ſignal of a rocket and the firing of ſome great guns) aſſembled, and in a moſt furious manner attacked the regular troops, whom they drove from the caſtle and barracks, which they took poſſeſſion of, together with every other fortification in and round the city. That the ſame had been effected at Cork, Limerick, Galway, and ſeveral other parts of the kingdom. That a number of the volunteers and regulars had loſt their lives in the different attacks, among whom is named a Lieutenant in the Dublin Rangers, uncle of the gentleman who received the letter giving this information.

Saturday laſt the Council of Cenſors, having finiſhed the buſineſs committed to them, adjourned till the 11th day of October next, the laſt poſſible day of the exiſtence of this Body. This adjournment was made to give official power to their Preſident, Secretary, and a committee appointed to ſuperintend the printing and diſtribution of their acts and minutes.

We hear that the Council of Cenſors, before they roſe, directed their Preſident to ſend copies of all their proceedings, by different conveyances, to his Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. Miniſter Pleniptentiary of the United States of America to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Preſident of the Convention in 1776.

By authority, it is publiſhed, that the petitioners for a new Convention to reviſe the conſtitution, in conſequence of the appeal made laſt February by the then majority of the Council of Cenſors to the people, were only 240 freemen, reſiding in and near to Carliſle, in Cumberland county; whereas the remonſtrants, and others of various counties, oppoſing the call of a Convention, were 18559.

Wedneſday laſt the artillery company under Capt. Douglaſs, and one company of the infantry, marched from their encampment for Lancaſter, on their route to the weſtern poſts.

Captain Yates, who arrived on Tueſday laſt, in the brig Friendſhip, from Liverpool, ſpoke with the Anna, Capt. Coppleſtone, ſix days out from this port, bound to Briſtol, all well.

The Hope, Livingſton, from Virginia, and the Concord, Gibbs, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Briſtol; and the Meredith, Simmons, from Carolina, at Dublin.

The North-Briton, Hudſon, from London to New-York, foundered at ſea, the Captain and crew ſaved.

The Adventure, Cook, from Georgia, the Bell, Evers, the Garrick, Turner, the Hero, Young, and the Nancy, Brice, from Virginia, are arrived at Graveſend. The Buckſkin, Harryman, from North-Carolina, at Cork. The Antelope, Tyler, from New-York, at Oporto. The Union, Culeker, and the Charming Sally, Skie, from New England, at Cadiz. The Keyſer and Koopman, Thomas from Philadelphia, is arrived in the Texel.

On the 26th of June arrived at London, the ſhip Proſperity, Capt. Puller, from James river, with tobacco.

The Circuit Courts are to be held this fall as follow, viz.---At Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on the 18th of October; at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, on the 26th of October; at Reading, for the county of Berks, on the 1ſt of November; and at Sunbury, for the county of Northumberland, on the 8th of November.

In the Commerce, Capt. Truxton, arrived a box of valuable books for Dickinſon College, at Carliſle, a preſent from Granville Sharp, Eſq; of London, a gentleman eminent for his learning, and warm attachment to the happineſs of mankind, without preference to country, ſect or colour.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting at the Free Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 5th of October next, at Six o' Clock in the Evening.

*** The SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW SOCIETY FOR ENSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, are deſired to meet *this Evening* at 6 o'clock preciſely, at the *new City Coffee-Houſe*, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, to form a plan for the eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Society, and to elect Officers for the management thereof. Sept 29.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

WARDENS OFFICE, September 28, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Elijah Warrington has taken up an ANCHOR in the Bay, and delivered the ſame to this Board the 27th inſtant, weighing 8 C. 2 qrs. 24 lb.

SAMUEL SHOBER, Druggiſt,

HATH removed from his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. Richards and Dunn, in Market-ſtreet, below Second-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, ſhort credit, Morris's notes, Pennſylvania and Jerſey ſtate money, or any other public ſecurity, and country produce, a very large and general aſſortment of Medicines, Surgeons Inſtruments and Painters colours, juſt imported in the ſhip Commerce, Captain Truxton, and brig Nymph, Captain Bunner, from London.

To the FREEMEN of the County and Borough of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt cordial thanks for your effective ſupport at the laſt general election; and at the ſame time requeſt your intereſt at the enſuing election, which, with paſt favors, ſhall ever be held in grateful remembrance, by your friend and attentive ſervant, WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, September 27, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, the 8th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain FRAME MESSUAGE, a good FRAME BARN, and LOT or PIECE of GROUND, ſituate, lying and being on the ſouth ſide of Love Lane, in Moyamenſing township, and county of Philadelphia, being 61 feet front on ſaid lane, and 230 feet in depth (or thereabouts) bounded northwardly by the aforeſaid lane, and eaſt, weſt and ſouth by land of Thomas Willing, Eſquire, and about one quarter of a mile from South-ſtreet; very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for market.---

And on SATURDAY, the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD on the premiſes, one acre and an half of potatoes; alſo, all the houſhold goods, ſtock, &c. conſiſting of milch cows, horſes, a riding chair, clock, a ten plate ſtove, hay, a cart and geers, a plough, harrow, &c. Taken in execution as the property of George Zaner, by

Sept. 21, 1784. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,

At TEN o'CLOCK,

On FRIDAY next,

Will begin the SALE of

An assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable LOT of GROUND, containing seven acres and an half, situated in Germantown, near the market place, on which are erected, a good two story stone house, with four rooms on each floor, a carrying-shop, beam-house, bark house, spring-house and waggon-house (all of stone) also a good frame barn and stables, likewise a well finished tan-yard, consisting of 32 vats, in good order, every thing being very convenient for carrying on that business in the most extensive manner; there is also on the premises, a young orchard of excellent fruit, containing about five acres. Any desirous, may view the premises, by applying at said place, to GRIFFITH JONES.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 12th day of October next, at the house of Hugh Clayton, in Haddonfield,

ONE LOT of LAND, in said town, containing 1 acre and 39 perches, now in the tenure of James Clement; on which are a good two story brick house, frame kitchen, and stable sufficient to contain two horses and several loads of hay; there is also on the lot a small orchard.

Likewise one Lot of good LAND, about a mile from Haddonfield, containing 30 acres, now in the tenure of Joseph Lippencut, on which is a small orchard and other fruit-trees.

Also 4 acres of good MEADOW, on Cooper's creek, adjoining meadow of Thomas Redman's.

All late the property of HANNAH MORGAN, deceased. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time and place aforesaid by BENJAMIN MORGAN, and EDMUND HOLLINSHEAD } Executors.

Sept. 25 §

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

LAST night the subscriber's store was broke open, and an iron chest taken out, and carried near to Potters Field, where it was broke open, and the following taken out, viz. 896 dollars in notes, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esq; payable at the state treasury the first of July last, of the following denominations. No. 1186 one sheet containing fifty-three dollars,---Nos. 1187, 1188 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197 1198, 1199, and 406, each sheet containing fifty-three dollars;---421, part of a sheet, one bill of three dollars, and one of two dollars; the numbers of the other 96 are not remembered. They also took about 150 dollars in gold, silver and the Honorable Financier's notes.

Out of sundry glass cases they took the following jewellery articles; one pair of ladies fashionable oval set shoe buckles, with gold edges, 6 pair of square and oval ditto, 6 pair of fashionable set knee buckles, 10 elegant set stock buckles, one elegant gold locket, with a waved garnet set edge, one ditto plain garnet edge, one ditto with pearl set edge, several plain gold lockets, 3 twist garnet gold rings, and sundry other articles not recollected.

The above reward will be given for the goods and thief, or a generous proportion for either. Jewellers and others are desired to be careful to detect the above goods, if offered for sale. And all persons are forewarned not to take the treasury notes, as payment is stopped. If returned, Five Pounds reward will be given, and no questions asked. WILLIAM FOYNTELL,

Sept. 18, 1784. Second-street, near the Court-house.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living in the township of Solsberry, county of Bucks and state of Pennsylvania, an Irish servant MAN, named EDWARD DOUD, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, yellow hair, cut short, pitted with the small pox and some freckled, had on when he went away, a new felt hat, blue coat, striped waistcoat, double breasted light coloured corduroy breeches, white stockings, half worn shoes. Said servant was brought up a hostler, and is very active in riding horses. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 25, 1784. ¶ JOHN MERICK.

Baltimore, September 17, 1784.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscribers, living in Baltimore-town, the two following indented Irish servant men, viz. MICHAEL RYAN about 20 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks in the Irish dialect, two of his toes, on each foot, grow together, nearly to the middle-joint, has brown hair, and is a shoemaker by trade; had on and took with him, an old black great coat, brown straight-bodied ditto, a fustian jacket, nankeen overalls, a white shirt, one check ditto, a pair of white thread stockings, old felt hat, and two silk handkerchiefs. PATRICK REYNOLDS, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, strong and clumsy built, has much of the brogue, stammers pretty much, especially when examined, has light coloured hair, and is pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him, an old light coloured cloth coat, old felt hat, coarse shirt and trowsers. These runaways being very artful fellows, may have provided themselves with other clothes. Ryan writes a good hand, and it is likely may forge passes for both, to facilitate their escape. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their masters may get them again, shall have Three Pounds, if taken 15 miles from home; Six Pounds, if 30 miles; Ten Pounds, if 50 miles; and the above reward, if 100 miles from home; or in proportion for either of them, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by FRANCIS DAWES,

¶ JAMES BRYSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has been reported for some time past that the subscriber, Nurseryman, was dead, which may be a great injury to him in his business, and also some disadvantage to the public; this therefore may inform his customers, and the public in general, that he is yet in being, and able to furnish them with a variety of fruit trees of the best kind. Any person who will favor him with their custom, may depend on having such sorts as he by experience knows to be the best, having a large orchard of apples, pears and plums, and find there is like to be more catterpillars the ensuing year than usual, if not destroyed; their eggs may be seen like lumps of gum on small twigs, which you may break off and burn before the leaves are out.

The time of planting is from the first of November, while the ground is open from frost, and as soon in the spring as the frost will permit, until the leaves are out.

¶ RUDOLPH HAINS.

Southwark Vendue Store.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a very large and neat Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In the various branches of Woolen and Linen Drapery, Millinery, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery and Groceries.

N. B. The stated days of sale are MONDAY and THURSDAY, in every week.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At Port Penn, New-Castle county, in Delaware state, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, for ready money,

BETWEEN 20 and 30 valuable lots in said town. Also for part ready money, a very valuable plantation, about 6 miles from said place, and adjoining the village of St. George's, containing 300 acres, 150 are clear, and of good soil for grain, the remainder woodland well timbered, nearly one half of the cleared land is bounded by St. George's creek, which serves the purpose of a fence for near a mile. On said farm there are a good frame house, with two rooms on the lower, and three on the upper floors, with a kitchen adjoining, a new barn, two new stables and hay loft, with other out-houses; also a good appple and peach orchards. Attendance will be given at the place and day of sale, by § JOHN STEWART.

WATCHMEN WANTED.

THE Wardens of the City intending to double the Nightly Watch during the Winter Season, a Number of able bodied sober Men will be wanted. Persons of good Character, who are willing to engage, may apply to Mr. CARLISLE, Constable of the Night.

September 20, 1784.

Gloucester county, September 20, 1784.

WAS committed to the goal of said county on the 7th inst. a WOMAN, on suspicion of being a run-away; she is about 17 or 18 years of age, middle sized, dark hair and eyes, smooth faced; has on, a green skirt and red and white spotted calicoe short gown, and calls herself Jane M'Kee. Her master, if any she has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away in ten days from the date hereof, or she will be sold for fees and expences, by NICHOLAS NAILOR, Goaler.

N. B. She came lately from Belfast, in Ireland. §

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Duck-creek, in Kent county, on Delaware, a likely young Negroe fellow, named Charles, about five feet four inches high, very active and sprightly, loves liquor, has a broad nose, pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged, chews tobacco; had on and took with him, a fine deep blue cloth coat, much worn, blue cloth trowsers, a new wool hat bound with tinsel lace, an old loose coat, and different other working clothes; also took a grey horse, fourteen hands and an half high, about six or seven years old, trots, and paces a small travel. Said Negroe will tell a plausible tale, and will endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him and the horse, so as the subscriber may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Duck-creek, Aug. 30. ¶ AQUILLA ATTIX.

THE Militia of the County of Philadelphia are hereby notified, That they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, viz.

In Companies, on the 4th and 11th of October,
First Battalion, on the 18th October,
Second Ditto, on the 19th Ditto,
Third Ditto, on the 20th Ditto,
Fourth Ditto, on the 21st Ditto,
Fifth Ditto, on the 22d Ditto,
Sixth Ditto, on the 25th Ditto,
Seventh Ditto, on the 26th Ditto.

The Troop of Horse will take Notice to meet the Fifth Battalion, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Friday, the 22d Day of October, at the Place of Rendezvouz, near Merion Meeting-House, on Lancaster Road. WILLIAM COATS, Lieut. of the County of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A TWO story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the east side of Second-street, a little below the bridge. The lot is 20 feet front and extends to Dock-street, on which front is erected a large two story frame building, now occupied as a brass-founder's shop; the whole in the tenure of Richard Skelhorne, at the yearly rent of One Hundred Pounds and the taxes. The premises are subject to a groundrent of thirteen and a half Spanish Pistoles per annum for ever. Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds must be paid on executing the deed, the remainder in three yearly payments, with interest from the day of sale, and approved security if required. Any information relative to the above described house and lot may be had of HENRY LISLE.

Also to be SOLD, at private sale, twenty acres of very good land, four of which are meadow, lying in the Manor of Moreland, about 14 miles from the city, late part of the estate of William Settleton, deceased, and near the intersection of four public roads; most part of this land is under post and rail fence. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN SHEARMAN, near the premises. ¶ Philad. Sept. 14, 1782.

To the Freeholders and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and interest at the last General Election, for the Coroner's Office, a continuance of your favors at the ensuing election will further oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your friend and humble servant,

† JOSEPH RUSH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday, the 13th of October next, by way of public auction, if not disposed of by private sale before that day,

THAT most valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 228 acres, one half part thereof is arable, the remainder woodland, well stored with timber, situate in Dragon Neck, Red-lion Hundred, and county of New Castle, on Delaware; this tract of land exceeds any in the neighbourhood in producing good crops of all sorts of grain; the situation agreeable and healthy, and within two miles of three convenient landings, and one mile distant from a good merchant mill; there is on the premises a good dwelling-house, kitchen, with other out-houses, a large frame barn, a well of good water, an apple and peach orchard. The above described premises being the property of Captain William Rankin, late of New-Castle county, deceased. Conditions of sale will be made known, by

Sept. 16, 1784. ¶ ISAAC CANNON.

ALL KINDS of

Engraving & Seal-cutting,

Done in the newest and neatest FASHIONS, by

JAMES TRENCHARD,

ENGRAVER, the North Side of SPRUCE-STREET, between SECOND and THIRD-STREETS.

Lancaster county, Hanover, Sept. 8, 1784.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in a certain attachment commenced by William M'Cullugh, plaintiff, against William Clark, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we shall meet at the house of MATTHIAS HENNING, in Jones's-Town, on SATURDAY, the second day of October next, to audit the accounts of the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares of the defendant's estate, real and personal, when the several creditors of the said William Clark are required to appear before us with their several accounts and demands, and the necessary vouchers, in order that their several balances be duly ascertained.

ABRAHAM LATSHA,
MATTHIAS HENNING, } Auditors.
GEORGE DOLLINGER,

WILLIAM PINCHIN,

GOLD-SMITH and JEWELLER,

In Front-street, opposite Gray's-Alley, is just returned from Europe, with a neat and elegant assortment of Gold, Silver, Jewellery and plated Ware, which he will sell at the lowest price for cash ----among which are,

SILVER dish stands, bottle coaters, double bellied cups, sugar dishes, butter and cream boats, funnels and stands, silver watches, pierced and solid salts with glasses, soup and butter ladles, table, tea and other spoons, spring sugar-tongs, mens, womens and childrens buckles of the newest fashion, coat, waistcoat and silver buttons, knee and stock-buckles with gold edges, fancy and plain hair-pins, tooth-picks, cases and smelling-bottles, fancy gold-rings, with hair, stone and plain ditto, gold seals, cornelian sleeve-buttons, sett ditto, ladies and gentlemens watch-chains, plated candlesticks, ditto snuffers and stands, ditto salts pierced, ditto shoe, knee and stock-buckles and spurs, with many other things too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Pinchin makes all kinds of gold, silver and jewellery ware in the neatest and newest fashions. The highest price given for old gold and silver.

To be LEASED for a Term of Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS, in a public and improving part of this city, fronting on Fourth-street, a little below Chesnut-street, and opposite the Friends meeting-house.

Likewise, sundry improved FARMS, lying on Fishing Creek, near the north-east branch of the river Susquehanna, in the county of Northumberland; with a number of other adjoining TRACTS, unimproved, to be let on improving leases.

Also to be SOLD,

Twenty-five acres of banked MARSH, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey.

Two undivided fifth parts of a PLANTATION of 150 acres, in Derry township, Lancaster county, one mile from Campbell's-Town, and near Little Swetara, with the improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Conrad Wishon.

And also, an improved patented FARM of 220 acres, situate in Buffaloe Valley, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, but 10 miles from Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, one half of which is cleared, and buildings erected thereon; now in the tenure of Charles Grogan.

For terms and price, apply to the subscribers, in Front, near Chesnut-street.

c 6 w WILLIAM and JOHN SITGREAVES.

Gloucester county, Sept. 20, 1784.

WAS committed to the goal of said county on the 6th of August last, a Negroe Fellow, who calls himself REUBEN, and says he run away last fall from Mr. John White, in Suffolk town, Cæcil county, Virginia. His master is desired to come and take him away in three weeks from the date hereof, and pay charges, or he will be sold for the same, by

§ NICHOLAS NAILOR, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, and possession given the 25th of March next, consisting of 200 acres of land, 40 acres of which is well improved meadow, and ten acres more may be made at an easy expence, about 70 acres of upland cleared and in tillage, the remainder woodland, situated in New-Castle county, in the Delaware state, two miles from Wilmington, and three from New-Castle, and on the main road leading from one to the other; the situation of this place is pleasant and healthy, and being in the neighbourhood of Wilmington and New Castle, where there is a good and ready market, must also be profitable; the improvements are a new farm-house, a good spring-house convenient thereto, and barn, all under good fence. For terms, enquire of WILLIAM BEDFORD, in New-Castle. Sept. 3. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, situate in Ridley, on the great road from Chester to Darby, containing upwards of 28 acres; there is on the premises a good log house, three rooms on a floor, newly covered, at which is kept a ferry across Darby-creek to Tinicum island, the nearest and best road from Philadelphia to Chester; the fence is in good repair, with a small orchard, and several acres of meadow may be made; as it has a fine front on the main road, with an excellent prospect of the river Delaware, &c. it would suit a gentleman to erect an elegant country seat, 11 miles from Philadelphia. For terms apply to the subscriber, nearly adjacent.

¶ SKETCHLEY MORTON.

N. B. If not sold before, it will be exposed to public sale on the premises, the 2d of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 108 acres, situate in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, not far from the old furnace. The improvements on the said place are two dwelling-houses, barn and stabling, a pump before the door, a good orchard, sufficient of watered meadows, and more can be made. Persons inclining to purchase said place, are desired to apply at the subscribers, who can give a good title.

WILLIAM or CHRISTIAN BUTZ,

§ at Mount Pleasant furnace.

Lower Smithfield, August 10, 1784.

TAKEN up by Richard Filbery, and brought to the house of the subscriber, Two stray CREATURES, the one a mouse coloured gelding, 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, a small star in the forehead; the other a black mare, about 8 years old, trots and paces, and a large star in her forehead, and nearly the same height of the horse. The owner or owners of the above described creatures, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JAMES LOGAN, Innholder.

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